Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-87-212
Tuesday
3 November 1987

Daily Report
Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-87-212 *3 November 1987*

CONTENTS

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 November Middle East and South Asia Review 1

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Inter-Arab Affairs

USSR Wants UN Force Discussed at Arab Summit *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD]* 3
Soviet Envoy Gives Klibi Shevardnadze Message *[TAP]* 3

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Visits Gulf States Prior to Arab Summit *[Voice of PLO]* 3
PLO Seeking Coordination Agreement With Syria *[Beirut VOL]* 3
PLO Radio Views Summit, Syrian 'Maneuvers' *[Voice of PLO]* 3

OPEC Affairs

4 Gulf States To Demand Higher OPEC Ceiling *[KUNA]* 4

South Asia Regional Affairs

SAARC Session Opens With Meetings, Speeches 5
Gandhi, Jayawardene Confer *[Delhi]* 5
Gandhi's Opening Remarks *[Delhi]* 5
Gandhi Delivers Address *[Delhi]* 5
Sri Lankan President's Speech *[Delhi]* 7
Pakistani Prime Minister's Speech *[Delhi]* 8
Maldives President's Address *[Delhi]* 10
King of Bhutan's Speech *[Delhi]* 12
Nepalese King's Speech *[Delhi]* 13

ARAB AFRICA

Algeria

PLO, Lebanese Officials Meet in Algiers 15
Al-Wazir, Birri, Junblatt Talk *[WAKH]* 15
Bendjedid Receives Lebanese 15
Expanded Meeting Held *[Beirut]* 15
DFLP's Hawatimah Arrives *[Radio Monte Carlo]* 15
Birri, Hawatimah Meet *[Voice of the Mountain]* 15
Messaadia, Taleb Ibrahimi Report on Trips 16
BRIEFS 16
Protocol With Iran 16

Egypt

President Mubarak Denies Weapons Sent to Kuwait 16
Minister Radwan Dies of Sudden Heart Attack 16
Soviet Envoy on UN Naval Force for Gulf 16
Foreign Minister Meets Soviet Ambassador 3 Nov 16
'Abd al-Majid Comments on Foreign Policy Issues 16

Agreement Signed With UK 31 Oct on Aid Grant 17
Reports on Ethiopian State Council Head Visit 17
Meets With 'Abd al-Majid 17
Holds Talks With Mubarak 17
Views Self-Rule for Provinces 18
Confers With Al-Janzuri 18
Minister Discusses Weapons Production, Exports *[Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ 28 Oct]* 18

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Discusses Upcoming Amman Summit 19

Morocco

King Receives Iraqi President's Envoy, Message 22

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Kuwait

Bomb Near Interior Ministry Causes No Casualties 23
Cabinet Discusses Arab Summit, Vorontsov Visit 23
Civil Defense Drive Opens; Turnout 'Heavy' 23

Oman

Sultan Qabus To Attend Amman Arab Summit 24

Saudi Arabia

King, Cabinet Review Arab Summit, Mosque Project 24
Radio Views Iranian Arms Deals With USSR, PRC 25

Iraq

Ramadan Addresses Opening of Baghdad Fair 26
Arab Leaders Telephone Saddam Husayn on War 27
Saudi King Voices Support 27
King Husayn Affirms Solidarity 27
Editorial on Iran's Attempts To Thwart Peace *[AL-JUMHUARIYAH 30 Oct]* 27
Communique No 2,895 Details 31 Oct-1 Nov Combat 28
Estonian Official, Delegation Arrive 1 Nov 28

ISRAEL

French Prime Minister Arrives, Greeted by Shamir 29
Speaks at Knesset Welcome *[Paris]* 29
Holds Talks With Shamir 29
Further on 1 Nov Talks *[Paris]* 29
Attends Banquet With Shamir *[Paris]* 30
Meets With Shamir 2 Nov 30
Shamir Denies Possessing Nuclear Weapons *[MA'ARIV 1 Nov]* 30
Shamir Comments on Landau, NEWSWEEK Reports 30
Shamir Adviser Elaborates on 'False' Story 32
More on Landau Commission Report *[HA'ARETZ 1 Nov]* 33
Lawyers To Request Retrials for Terrorists *[THE JERUSALEM POST 1 Nov]* 35
RSA Envoy Discusses Sanctions, Bilateral Ties *[THE JERUSALEM POST 30 Oct]* 35
Beilin 'Reprimands' RSA Envoy *[THE JERUSALEM POST 2 Nov]* 36
Mitzna' Orders Deportation of W. Bank 'Activist' *[HADASHOT 2 Nov]* 37
Fatah Calls for 'Petrol Bomb Day' in Territories *[THE JERUSALEM POST 2 Nov]* 37
W. Bank Disturbances Reported 37

Gaza Rioters Receive 'Heavy' Jail Sentences *[HA'ARETZ 2 Nov]* 38

JORDAN

Further on UK Foreign Secretary's Visit 39
Holds News Conference 39
Interviewed on Peace Process 40
Speaks on Gulf War, UN Role *[JORDAN TIMES 2 Nov]* 41
AL-RA'Y Warns of U.S. 'Trap' for Arab Summit *[29 Oct]* 42

LEBANON

Efforts for Al-Jumayyil-Al-Asad Meeting Made *[VOL]* 44
Husayn Receives Al-Jumayyil Message on Summit *[VOL]* 44
Al-Jummayil Receives Response 44
Al-Husayni Returns from Damascus Visit 44
Al-Jumayyil on Overcoming 'Intolerable' Crisis *[VOL]* 44
Al-Hashim Responds to Junblatt Accusations *[VOL]* 45
'Islamic Republic' Presents Election Candidates *[VOL]* 45
Secret French-Iranian Negotiations Reported *[AL-SAFIR 1 Nov]* 45
Insurance Company Condemns Chairman's Kidnap 45
Hizballah Criticizes U.S.-Syrian 'Rapprochement' *[VOL]* 45
Syrians Arrest PLO Officer in West Beirut *[VOL]* 45
Hizballah TV Station in Al-Biqa' Begins Testing *[Radio Monte Carlo]* 45

SYRIA

President Reportedly Releases 5 'Israeli Spies' *[Paris AL-TALI'AH 2 Nov]* 46
Paper Views 'Limited' Cabinet Reshuffle *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 27 Oct]* 46
Al-Ahmar, Delegation Leave for USSR 1 Nov 46
Commentary Holds Iraq Responsible for Gulf War 46
Paper Condemns Lebanese Leader's Cairo Visit *[TISHRIN 1 Nov]* 47

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan

Revolutionary Council Approves Grand Assembly Law 49
Text of Grand Assembly Law 49
Provincial Delegates Depart for USSR Republics 50
Prison Sentences Commuted on Muhammed's Birthday 50
Keshtmand Introduces Koshani to Employees 50
Mujahidin Kill 8 Kabul Troops in Lashkar Gah *[Islamabad]* 50

India

Gandhi's U.S. Visit Described 'Positive' *[THE HINDUSTAN TIMES 24 Oct]* 50
'Terrorist' Shootings, Robberies in Punjab 51
3 People Killed 51
'Terrorist', Villager Killed 51
BRIEFS 51
Coal Deposits Identified 51
Saudi Assistance Agreement 51

Iran

Spokesman Denies 'Unusual' Occurrence in Gulf 51
U.S. Attacks Indian Launch 52
3 U.S. Nationals 'Killed' in Kuwaiti Attack 52
Foreign Ministry Denies Communique Issued 52
Khamene'i Receives New Soviet Ambassador 52

Reportage, Comment on 4 Nov Anniversary 53
Musavi Message; Ministers March 53
Foreign Ministry Statement 53
Majlis Speaker's Address 53
JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI Editorial 54
40th Day of 'Iran-Ajr' Martyrdom Noted 54
Khomeyni Receives Oil Minister, Media Groups 54
IRGC Ministry Staff Renews Allegiance to Imam 55
Besharati Comments on U.S. Gulf Presence 55
Swiss Foreign Ministry Official Arrives 56
Velayati Congratulates Sudanese Counterpart 56
Nabavi Terms Algeria Visit 'Successful' 56
Interviewed on Talks 57
Culture Minister Returns From UNESCO Session 57
Bank Head Says Dollar Slump Affecting Revenues 57
Commentary Links U.S. Embargo, Stock Crisis 58
Tehran TV Commentary on Stock Market Crisis 58
U.S. Request for Assistance Proves Weakness 59
Commentary on Need To 'Slap' U.S. 'Ugly Face' 60
Tehran TV on Kuwait's 'Vulnerable' Situation 61
Tehran Comments on Events in Afghanistan 61
Tehran Arabic Urges Muslim Unification 62
Supreme Judicial Council on Detention Centers 63
IRGC Ready for 'Martyrdom-Seeking Operations 63
Communique No 3,008 Details Recent Clashes 63

Sri Lanka

IPKF Reported in 'Complete Control' in Jaffna 63
Relief Operations Continue *[Delhi]* 64
Mopping-up Operations Noted *[Delhi]* 64
5 IPKF, 12 LTTE Dead *[AFP]* 64
25 LTTE Killed in Raid 65
25 LTTE Arrested in Batticaloa 65
LTTE Attack on Police Station Repulsed 65
MP's Secretary Killed; Office Burned 66

3 November Middle East and South Asia Review

LD031353 [Editorial Report]

Gulf Conflict

U.S. Attack Denial—A War Information Headquarters spokesman "categorically denied" a U.S. "claim" that it had fired on an Iranian boat off Abu Musa Island 1 November, IRNA reported. The agency cited "an informed military source" who said the U.S. Navy instead attacked an Indian transport launch owned by the Sharjah Emirate resulting in the death of one of its crewmembers.

Diplomacy—The Soviet Union is currently holding talks with several Arab states in an effort to have them include on the Arab summit agenda a Soviet proposal on replacing Western fleets in the Gulf with a UN peace force, WAKH reported citing the UAE paper *Al-Ittihad*. Diplomatic sources were quoted as saying that, during his visits last week, Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov asked Kuwait and Iraq to put the Soviet proposal on the summit agenda.

In another development, IRNA cited an Iranian Foreign Ministry official as denying that Iran and the Soviet Union issued a joint communique on Vorontsov's visit.

Car Bomb in Kuwait—KUNA announced that a car bomb exploded in a parking lot near the Interior Ministry in Kuwait city, shattering windows but causing no casualties.

Iran

Khomeyni Appearance—Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni received oil industry and media personnel in his residence 2 November and heard a report by Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh on the acheivements of the oil industry and the "selfless efforts" of its personnel, Tehran radio noted.

Detention Centers—The Supreme Judicial Council transferred the oversight of detention centers from the Intelligence Ministry, IRGC, Islamic revolution committees, and the Armed Forces to the "organization in charge of prisons and security and rehabilitation activities," Tehran radio reported.

Libya

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi announced he would not attend the 8 November Arab summit in a statement at a "news conference" broadcast by Tripoli television. Al-Qadhdhafi said the summit was being convened specifically in order to defend U.S. interests in the Gulf region. The Libyan leader did, however, call for the convening of an Arab summit to discuss a boycott of the United States and France, the liberation of Palestine, the formation of an Arab federation according to the Libyan charter, and the manufacture of an Arab atomic bomb. He also called for a "total Arab boycott" of Egypt and any Arab country forming a relationship with it. On the issue of holding an international Mideast peace conference, the Libyan leader said it would only lead to "capitulation" and to surrendering Palestinian rights. As for implementing the Arab joint defense pact against Iran, Al-Qadhdhafi said he would only be in favor of such an action if the pact was first invoked against Israel, the United States, France, Italy, and Britain.

Israel

Shamir, Peres on Landau—In an interview broadcast by Educational Television, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir termed the Landau report on Shin Bet activities as "excellent." The prime minister added that Shin Bet's antiterrorist campaign is worthy of great praise but that the organization must "correct the evils" of committing perjury and forcibly extracting admissions. For his part, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres said in an IDF radio interview that he did not accept "a simplistic approach" to the issue of defending the country's security, but added that he respected the commission's conclusions.

Balfour Day Disturbances—IDF radio reported that the 2 November anniversary of the Balfour Declaration passed with "less noise and damage than in previous years." The radio said stones and bottles were thrown, tires were set on fire, and strikes were called in the West Bank in Gaza Strip but added that there were no incidents "calling for the use of force."

Lebanon

Amal-DFLP Talks—In Algiers, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri and DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah held their first meeting in 5 years to discuss ways of implementing the agreement to end the camps war in Lebanon, Radio Monte Carlo announced. According to DFLP sources cited by the radio, Hawatimah is "fully authorized" by the PLO leadership to work out the details for implementing the agreement.

Al-Asad Meeting—According to "Arab sources" cited by Voice of Lebanon radio, Saudi Arabia is holding consultations with a number of Arab countries to pave the way for a meeting between President Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at the upcoming Arab summit.

Syrians Killed—The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon announced that the "Liberation Battalion" claimed responsibility for attacks on Syrian Army checkpoints in the north that left three Syrian soldiers dead and four others wounded.

Clash in Beirut—Amal and Lebanese Forces gunmen clashed on combat lines in the southern suburbs which escalated into shellfire exchanges, Beirut radio reported. The quadrapartite security committee later met and agreed on a cease-fire, Voice of Lebanon radio added.

Jordan

King Husayn and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe discussed the Arab-Israeli dispute, the Iran-Iraq war, and the need to convene an international Mideast peace conference, Amman radio reported, adding that the two also reviewed bilateral relations. The British foreign secretary also met with the prime minister, foreign minister, and crown prince, according to the radio. Amman television carried "excerpts" of a press conference given by Howe 2 November in which he stressed British support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination as well as Israel's right to exist.

Afghanistan

The Revolutionary Council Presidium announced that the National Assembly will meet in the next 2 months in Kabul to approve the new constitution and finalize the election of the president, Kabul radio reported. In another move, the Revolutionary Council commuted the sentences on "a number" of prisoners in honor of the Prophet's Birthday, the radio noted.

Inter-Arab Affairs

USSR Wants UN Force Discussed at Arab Summit

JN030815 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0710 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Nov (WAKH)—The Abu Dhabi newspaper *Al-Ittihad* has reported that the USSR is holding contacts with several Arab states to convince them to place a Soviet proposal on the agenda of the Arab summit. This conference is scheduled to open in Amman on 8 November. The Soviet proposal concerns the creation of a UN peacekeeping force to replace Western fleets in the Gulf and to protect international navigation in the region.

The newspaper quoted diplomatic sources as saying that Yuliy Vorontsov, Soviet first deputy foreign minister, asked Iraq and Kuwait to include the Soviet proposal on the summit agenda during his visits to both countries this week. According to these sources, Vorontsov noted the USSR's belief that this proposal is the only way to implement UN Security Council Resolution 598, especially since Iran has welcomed this proposal.

Soviet Envoy Gives Klibi Shevardnadze Message

LD312115 Tunis TAP in French 1520 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Tunis, 30 Oct (TAP)—Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi met with the Soviet ambassador to Tunis, Mr Sobchenko, on Thursday.

At the end of the meeting, the Soviet diplomat indicated that their talks had concerned the Iran-Iraq war, the situation in the Gulf region, and preparations for the extraordinary Arab summit to be held in Amman on 8 November.

It has also been learned that the diplomat gave Mr Klibi a message from Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on conditions in the Gulf.

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Visits Gulf States Prior to Arab Summit

JN302013 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1815 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has left Baghdad following a short visit during which he held talks with Tariq 'Aziz, the Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on the current political situation in the Arab region, the extraordinary Arab summit scheduled to be held in Amman on 8 November, and a host of other issues of mutual interest. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar had arrived in Baghdad from Kuwait yesterday evening.

PLO Seeking Coordination Agreement With Syria

NC020708 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Indications of a Syrian-Palestinian rapprochement are becoming evident. However, these moves have so far been one-sided; that is to say, they are being made by the Palestinians. The Palestinians recently sent a draft working paper, prepared by the PLO Executive Committee, to the Syrian leaders. The paper expresses a willingness to conclude an agreement that will bring about coordination between the two parties to confront the challenges facing them.

The *Al-Nahar* newspaper has published the text of this working paper. The draft stresses Syria's important role in leading the struggle against Israel. The working paper also affirms the PLO's continued commitment to the PNC's decision to turn over a new leaf with Syria. The draft of the working paper considers the issue of Egypt's return to the Arab League to be a matter that must be left to the Arabs.

PLO Radio Views Summit, Syrian 'Maneuvers'

JN300941 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1833 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Station commentary: "Syria's Maneuvers Exposed Before Upcoming Amman Summit"]

[Text] Brothers, our heroic struggling masses: The Amman summit conference is drawing closer. Sincere and responsible Arab efforts are being made to restore the atmosphere of Arab solidarity and to revive joint Arab action. The Arabs are endeavoring to end the current disunity which has prevented them from playing their effective role in the serious events now overwhelming our region, events involving the struggles and ambitions of numerous regional and international powers.

The complicated problems on the Arab summit agenda—the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Israeli struggle, the expansion of the Iraq-Iran war, and the conflagrations in the Lebanese arena—continue to disturb the Arab mind and to urge an Arab decision. If serious and sincere (?efforts) are exerted, then these problems should be a great impetus to restoring cohesion and to reviving the Arab role in a new attempt to build Arab solidarity on a firmer and more responsible basis.

However, it is regrettable that while most Arab forces, particularly the PLO, are bearing the above facts in mind, certain other forces, particularly the Syrian regime, are conducting at the doors of the summit certain exposed and shortsighted maneuvers that seek to waste the opportunity and maintain the current disunity and fragmentation.

What is particularly worthy of attention is the rife discussion about normalizing Palestinian-Syrian relations, a discussion which is being conducted in a distorted and erroneous way. This discussion is also provocative in many ways. It is said that Damascus directed questions at the PLO leadership and wanted written answers to them. The Syrian regime is also said to be truly desirous of normalizing relations with the PLO to face the prospects of the next phase.

As we are hopeful that the current clamor and chatter are true, we would like to shed some light on the subject to spare everyone any confusion and to ensure that wishful thinking will not replace realism. In this respect, we would like to say that the hand of the Palestinian legitimacy—the hand of the PLO leadership—has always been extended to Damascus out of the PLO's deep awareness of the supreme Arab interest.

However, the overall political stands and practices of the Syrian regime since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 have been negative. The evidence for these stands is numerous. The Syrian regime has continued to foment Palestinian dissension and fragmentation. It has also stepped up its rancorous mobilization of forces and its open hostility toward the Palestinian national unity which was realized during the PNC's 18th session in Algiers in late April. This hostility reached the extent of punishing the Damascus-based Palestinian factions that responded to the call of national unity.

Moreover, the Syrian position on the Palestinian presence in Lebanon did not change. The siege around the Palestinian camps continued even after the entry of Syrian forces into West Beirut only a few meters away from these camps. Syrian alliances have continued with the local Lebanese forces which are openly allied with the Zionist enemy and which are in continuous conflict with the Palestinian military, as well as civilian, presence.

On the Arab level, the Syrian stands continue to serve Arab fragmentation and to undermine supreme Arab interests. This is demonstrated by the open Syrian support for the Iranian side against Iraq for more than 7 years of war, even after the circle of Iranian aggression has expanded to reach sisterly Kuwait and areas further afield in support of Iran's terrorist tentacles in southern Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia, and other countries.

Even when the Syrian regime tries to hide for a while behind the slogans of reconciliation with some Arab parties, it does so without (?earnestness) to improve its alliance with Iran. Furthermore, it does so sneakily and immaturely. To further its limited desires through such reconciliations, the Syrian regime demands as a condition imposing restrictions on the PLO, as though the PLO and not the Zionist entity is its main enemy, as it claims.

It will take a great deal of time to review the Syrian regime's political stands and practices which make untenable its slogans about restoring its Arab relations, including its ties with the PLO. This prompts us to ask the same question we have asked many times over in the past few years: namely, does the Syrian regime really want to restore normal relations with the PLO? Is it capable of doing so in the first place?

Our experience, as well as past and present lessons, give us a definite answer: With its current methods and connections, and with its pledges—both direct and indirect—to the Americans and Zionists, the Syrian regime is both unwilling and incapable of taking any positive step in this direction.

In any case, the legitimate leadership of the Palestinian people—the PLO leadership, which knows how to expose, to get rid of, and to destroy maneuvers—continues to welcome every responsible and genuine step to entrench the basis of Arab solidarity and joint Arab action.

OPEC Affairs

4 Gulf States To Demand Higher OPEC Ceiling

LD021159 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1102 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 2 Nov (KUNA)—Senior Gulf petroleum sources have revealed that the four GCC states who belong to OPEC will use the upcoming ministerial conference to demand that as of next year, the OPEC production ceiling be raised by roughly 900,000 barrels, to 17.5 million barrels per day [bpd].

The sources also confirmed that these states—Kuwait, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and the UAE—will call for strict adherence to the current official price of $18 per barrel for another year. The OPEC conference is scheduled to be held in Vienna on 9 December.

Sources in a Gulf Arab state told KUNA by telephone today that the four Arab Gulf states will ask the other nine OPEC members to increase the production ceiling—currently 16.6 million bpd—to roughly 17.5 million bpd, at least for the next year.

The sources pointed out that these and other states support this move, which they see as necessary to correct the current OPEC production ceiling to a more realistic level reflecting conditions in the oil market.

They added that the prevailing opinion among the majority of OPEC states is that the oil organization made a mistake in setting the production ceiling for the second half of 1987, due to inaccurate forecasts of world demand for OPEC oil.

The sources explained that OPEC's total production ceiling of 16.6 million bpd is far lower than the world demand for OPEC oil. This difference is the amount by which most OPEC members are permitted to arbitrarily exceed their official quotas. [passage omitted]

South Asia Regional Affairs

SAARC Session Opens With Meetings, Speeches

Gandhi, Jayawardene Confer

BK030503 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0435 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka held talks in Kathmandu last night. The talks went on for nearly 2 hours. The two leaders are likely to continue their talks today also.

The AIR [All India Radio] correspondent Ratan Salve reports that after attending the SAARC summit, Mr Jayewardene will make a stopover at New Delhi on his way back home. The two leaders will have further discussions on Sri Lanka situation and other bilateral matters.

Gandhi's Opening Remarks

BK021216 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1033 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Opening remarks by outgoing SAARC Chairman Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at the inaugural session of the third SAARC summit in Kathmandu—live]

[Text] Your Majesties, excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies, and gentlemen: We are delighted, Your Majesty, to be in your beautiful capital. We thank you and the people of Nepal for the warmth of your welcome and your generous hospitality.

In the year since Bangalore, South Asian regional cooperation has grown in strength in range, in content, and it has grown in relevence to our people's aspirations and needs. At Dhaka, we were a new-borne association; at Bangalore, a fledging. Our association has now taken wing. We have to build on the momentum generated by our first chairman, President Ershad. During the last year, nearly a 100 events have been held under the aegis of SAARC.

We have inaugurated the institutional infrastructure of our association. We have expanded the scope of our cooperation. We have discharged the mandate at Bangalore. We had agreed upon five new areas to foster people-to-people contacts. All these ideas have been translated into fully operational schemes. Today we inaugurate the broadcast and telecast throughout the region of programs under the SAARC audio-visual exchange. Nineteen eighty-eight will see the beginning of our academic exchange program. A new category of tourists—SAARC tourists—will start travelling within the region. Preparations are well advanced to launch the youth volunteers program. A SAARC documentation center will soon be established. We are also steadily progressing toward a framework of cooperation for combating terrorism.

A useful beginning has been made in preventing traffic in drugs and drug abuse. Our planners have made interesting suggestions which have a crucial bearing on the future development of regional cooperation. Something has been done to translate discussion at seminars and workshops into collective action in the field. The South Asian contribution to the success of the seventh UNCTAD owed much to the exchange of views and harmonization of positions which we undertook at Dhaka on the eve of the conference. We have succeeded in nurturing South Asian regional cooperation, because it is firmly grounded in the realities of our region. Our methods of work make our association a democracy of sovereign equals. We have adhered to the principle of unanimity. Each of us has an equal sense of sharing in this great endeavor. This has fostered in each of us the confidence to cooperate. Ours is a concord for cooperation not a concourse for controversy.

I now have the honor to request His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal to inaugurate the opening session of the third summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. [applause]

Gandhi Delivers Address

BK021424 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1033 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Address by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to the inaugural session of the third SAARC summit on 2 November in Kathmandu—live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, Your Majesties, excellencies, friends: We thank our gracious hosts for affording us the opportunity of meeting in this lovely Himalayan valley. Kathmandu, nestling in the lap of these majestic mountains, reminds me of the moving description of the Himalayas by our renowned poet Ramdhari Singh Dinkar: Courageous, unvanquished, unfettered, set free; courageous, proud, and high, erect, ever great. The Himalayas have been the fountainhead of so much that has gone into the heritage of each of our countries. Nepal is the birthplace of that great seer of compassion, Gautama the Buddha. Nepal is the land that has inspired many of the myths and legends around which are wrapped the abiding traditions and values of our people. To meet here in Nepal is to return to some of the most sacred sources of our ancient glory.

When we gathered at Dhaka in December 1985, it was an event of fast-breaking significance—the first ever summit of the seven of South Asia. Bangalore consolidated that relationship. We come to Kathmandu with a confidence born of experience. We have forged the regional grade of relationships that are breaking the barriers that

have kept us apart. It has been a meeting of minds, a meeting of hearts, a meeting of people. South Asian cooperation is gradually entering our collective consciousness.

The significance of our cooperation lies in the bringing together our people. What matters is the people, their creative interaction, their growing awareness of the possibilities and potential of working together. Experts and expertise have been pooled together. Hundreds of scholars and scientists have got to know each other, poets and writers have met, artists and artisans have discovered one another. Athletes and players have encountered each other in friendly rivalries, men and women of eminence have shared their thoughts and beliefs. Ordinary people are beginning to see something of each other. Common problems and common solutions have been explored. Hopes and aspirations have been shared.

The problems we are addressing are real. There are the key economic areas of agriculture and rural development, transport and communications. There are the social sectors of health and education, youths and sports. There are the sectors related to our heritage and our appreciation of each other, art and culture, archeology and archives. It is good that problems of women are getting much needed attention. The full and equal participation of women in our national life is a duty we owe ourselves. We are also making headway in dealing with the problem of drugs. There is then the menace of terrorism. We have the final act. We should soon conclude the regional convention we have been working on. The SAARC food security reserve is an important achievement in regional cooperation. We must consolidate the gains already achieved. We should also move forward. The environment is an area where cooperation is indicated. Development and the environment are interlinked. The report presented to the United Nations by Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland has confirmed what we have learned from experience. The problems of degradation spill across national frontiers. Equally, the benefits of conservation spread across political boundaries. The development of each of our economies is likely to be more sustained through regional cooperation which preserves and improves the environment. There is also much more we can do in the area of culture, especially forms of culture which draw in large numbers of people as participative spectators. We might consider a South Asia festival which brings together from all parts of our region a diversity of arts and craft, poetry and song, dance and drama, and traditional sports. Our planning experts have foreseen the advantages of cooperation in trade and industry, money and finance. It would be useful to authorize studies on the scope and modalities of cooperation in these sectors. We could make an objective determination later as to whether the balance of advantages lies in our entering these fields.

The broad spectrum of activities we are undertaking indicates that we envisage development as comprising much more than mere economic growth. People should be kept at the core of the development process. It is not merely our economies which grow but our people who develop. Our material needs are important and many areas of our cooperation impinge directly on building our infrastructure for growth. But development concerns the total human personality, the nurturing of all our human resources. Therefore, the multifaceted cooperation we have evolved under SAARC is a practice we must continue and shape into a tradition.

These formal sessions are the visible parts of our summit meetings. The summit also provides annual opportunities for meeting outside the conference premises. These are by no means confined to questions of regional cooperation but range freely over bilateral and international issues. None of us underestimates the value of these meetings.

The SAARC summit has become an important fixture in our calendar for bilateral discussions and an exchange of views. The implications of our regional cooperation go well beyond the stipulated sectors. Foremost, it fosters a sense of regional identity, a sense of shared destiny. This has a second common dimension to our respective foreign policies. The first, of course, is the membership of each of our countries in the Nonaligned Movement. SAARC has thus taken shape as a factor in determining our place in the world—collectively as a region and individually as independent countries. In a broad perspective, such regional understanding is a positive political development.

The world has need of us. We are witnessing the slow thawing attitudes frozen in the postures of the Cold War. There is the imminent prospect of a treaty on intermediate nuclear forces which would constitute a significant beginning—the first-ever dismantling of an existing nuclear weapon system. Powers, that a few decades ago scornfully rejected the nonaligned view of the world, are now coming around to seeing that there is much virtue in the fundamental principles of peaceful coexistence, the basic moral and ethical postulates we have espoused. It was at Lumbini, but a short distance from here, that one of the greatest sons of Asia was born. The Buddha's message of compassion, nonviolence, and tolerance was no mere enunciation of philosophical precepts. After 2 and 1/2 millennia, his philosophy remains a practical policy of profound contemporary relevance. Indeed, it is perhaps even more relevant in this nuclear age than in any previous times. The great Hindi poet Mahadevi Verma put our present need for this message more beautifully than mere prose can convey: The world stands at our gates, a mendicant asking for alms of love and compassion; oper. with a smile your kind offerings, the boon of your heart my companion. Thank you. [applause].

Sri Lankan President's Speech

BK021435 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1215 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Address by Sri Lankan President Junius Richard Jayewardene at the inaugural session of the third SAARC summit in Kathmandu—live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, Your Majesty, your excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies, and gentlemen: May I offer you, Your Majesty, my felicitations on your assumption of the chairmanship of this third summit meeting of our association. I and my delegation have the fullest confidence that with your wisdom and experience as a statesman over a long period, you will preside over our deliberations and bring them to a successful conclusion. We are confident that your chairmanship for the coming year will consolidate what we have already achieved in SAARC, impart momentum for future progress. Before proceeding further, let me convey our appreciation to His Excellency Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, for the contribution that he made as chairman of SAARC and for providing guidance during the crucially important early period of the association. I and my delegation would also like to express our appreciation for the warmth with which we have been received, for the gracious hospitality and kindness shown to us, and for the excellent arrangements made for us in these most congenial surroundings.

As we all know, regionalism in South Asia has had a late beginning. One of the remarkable developments since the Second World War has been the spread of regionalism, manifested in the setting up of regional organizations which have come to cover most of the globe. The fact that SAARC came to be formed so late has been explained by the disparities and imbalances within our region. Nevertheless, there is at the same time an underlying homogenity among South Asian countries on which we hope to build an enduring regionalism for the common benefit for all of us. We have to recognize the fact that whether we make a success of SAARC or not, it has to depend on the extent to which we can confront and solve bilateral problems we may have between us. We have also to recognize the fact that our internal problems sometimes have an external dimension, for instance, by causing a spillover effect in a neighboring country. And we have furthermore to acknowledge that our bilateral problems could have an effect on the region as a whole to the detriment of all of us.

Your Majesty, Sri Lanka's separatist problem provides a convincing illustration in support of the generalized observation that I have been making. For several years Sri Lanka has been struggling with the problems caused by a group of terrorists who have made this problem [words indistinct]. For several years my government has tried to solve the separatist problem through the good offices of India. In July this year, we concluded a peace agreement under which India will assist Sri Lanka in settling this separatist problem. At the same time, we have established the basis for the conduct of our foreign relations on the principle that nothing could be done by either that could be detrimental to the other in any way. This has to be regarded as an unexceptionable principle and, indeed, a prerequisite for good neighborly relations. In our view the peace agreement, apart from making it possible to solve Sri Lanka's separatist problem, has also to be regarded as a contribution to the stability of our region. It is an agreement of friendship, not conflict. It is an agreement for peace, not war. It is an agreement for life not death; except, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, to the two signatories [Gandhi and Jayewardene], for you escaped death by a few inches and I escaped death by a few seconds. The peace agreement demonstrates the importance of not confronting each other, but of confronting our bilateral problems together. Above all, it demonstrates the importance of our engaging in consultations as frequently as possible. It has to be recognized that consultations on bilateral and common problems, even if only at an informal level, are of crucial importance for the long-term future of SAARC. Nevertheless, we can even envisage regional approaches to the solution of many of our problems. We have also demonstrated how we can help each other in times of distress and emergency through the establishment of the South Asian food security reserve, which is a further example of our sense of brotherhood and our willingness to help each other. Still, we are a long way from resolving our own economic problems. We have not been able to promote trade among countries of our region, and it is ironic that of each of our countries the volume of our trade with other member countries does not exceed 5 percent of our trade. We should try and rectify this situation by giving greater importance to the development of inter-regional trade. We could also establish joint ventures in each of our countries, appropriate to the resources we have where goods could be manufactured by the country possessing the necessary technology on a buyback basis.

Mr Chairman, we should not be discouraged by any difficulty which we may have to encounter at present, as we are yet in an early stage of our regional cooperation. It is to be expected that it may take time to build between us the high degree of trust and confidence which is essential for optimal economic interaction for our common benefit.

Mr Chairman, we decided in Dhaka and reiterated in Bangalore the need for increasing involvement of the people for ensuring the success of regional cooperation. Initiatives have already been launched in a variety of activity, such as festivals, seminars, sports events, the performing arts, and scholarships, to get our people more fully involved in the concept of SAARC. Following on our meeting in Bangalore last year, new initiatives have been taken toward this end and by schemes involving the sharing of broadcast and telecast under the South Asian broadcasting program, the promotion of organized tourism among SAARC member countries, and the regular and frequent interchange of scholars, artists, authors, and professionals.

We must also understand that we are meeting under the shadow of the most majestic mountain range on earth from where arise mighty rivers flowing into the plains of this great subcontinent giving sustenance and life to the people who live here. Physically, we cannot climb higher. Yet, in anything we do or say, cannot even a sunbeam, that comes to us from these great heights, enlighten us to generate our hearts more toward purity and compassion? We also remember that not far from here, about 2,600 years ago, an event of great significance to the world took place in a park [words inndistinct] in Lumbini, the birth of Sidhartha Gautama [Lord Buddha]. We are meeting not far from the (?holy) spot, which is the birthplace of the Buddha, whose teachings have inspired millions of people all over the world. We, Mr Chairman, are worried about defining terrorism. Why? Whoever adopts violence against the state, for whatever the cause, should be outside the pale of our friendship and our protection. Is that not the message of the Buddha of love, of maitrya [friendship], of perfect love which transcends all human understanding to protect life that all can take but none can give? That is the message of the great civilizations that have lived on this continent. It is my fervent hope and belief that the ideals of Buddhism and all the great religions of the world which are practiced in the countries of Asia will guide our destinies. These great civilizations have flourished here. They have decayed and passed away. New civilizations have arisen. We have, during the period of colonial rule, lost many of the good things that we learnt during these thousands of years. But now we have regained our independence, taken our rightful place in the community of nations as free, equal, and independent states, and we have now entered a new phase of cooperation.

Mr Chairman, from Dhaka to Bangalore and to Kathmandu, we have come a long way in a relatively short period of time. At Dhaka, the SAARC ship set sail. At Bangalore, we found we were out in the open sea. And here in Kathmandu, I am happy to state that we are firmly on course and proceeding full speed ahead. Thank you. [applause]

Pakistani Prime Minister's Speech

BK021535 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1156 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Address by Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo at the inaugural session of the third SAARC summit in Kathmandu—live]

[Text] Bismilla-e-rahmane Rahim, in the name of Allah, the most beneficent, the most merciful. Your Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, the distinguished chairman of the Third SAARC summit; Your Majesties; excellencies; friends: Today the SAARC summit has come to the lap of the towering Himalayas. The edifice being built by the will of the people of South Asia matches in the magnificence of its conception, the grandeur of a marvel created by nature. Today the summit comes also to its spiritual home, the seat of secretariat. Beautiful Kathmandu is a capital of a peaceful kingdom whose sagacious monarch long ago envisioned the ideal of a committee of South Asian nations working together in peace and harmony for the well-being of their teeming millions. Today the presence here of monarchs, presidents, and prime ministers of South Asian countries symbolizes the salutation to the successful realization of His Majesty King Birendra's visionary idea. On behalf of the people of Pakistan and the government I have the honor to lead, it gives me great pleasure to convey to Your Majesty and to the Government and people of Nepal our sincere compliments and warmest greetings. I bring also the profound regards of the people of Pakistan for his majesty the king of Bhutan, their excellencies the presidents of Bangladesh, Maldives, and Sri Lanka, and his excellency the prime minister of India. [applause]

Your Majesty, Mr Chairman, may I express our appreciation for the memorable welcome and generous hospitality the government and people of Nepal have extended to me and members of my delegation. I wish to express also our felicitations on your assumption of the chairmanship of our association. Your Majesty's eloquent and inspiring address is a good augury for the progress our association will surely achieve under your sagacious leadership. [applause]

We believe that the last year witnessed a steady march toward the broadening and deepening of cooperation among South Asian countries. His Excellency Mr Rajiv Gandhi provided a vigorous impulse to the development of new proposals and initiatives. The concept of the SAARC vision has been realized. Its broadcast, simultaneously from all SAARC capitals at the inauguration of the summit, bears testimony to our resolve to promote greater mutual goodwill and understanding among our peoples. These programs will disseminate information, bridge the communication gap, and dispel the fog of ignorance. During the last year, the SAARC countries have completed preparatory action to conclude an agreement on the creation of South Asian food security reserve. Although modest in size, the reserve is to supplement national stocks and help member states tide over emergencies which often affect our region due to the vagaries of nature. For the future, I suggest that the member states consider additional voluntary contributions to the regional food reserve. Spectacular rise in agricultural production has enhanced the capacity of the South Asian countries to help one another in time of need. Such help will represent a convincing demonstration of the benefits of our cooperation. In reiteration of our commitment to this common objective, I pledge Pakistan's readiness to double our contribution to the regional food reserve. [applause]

Another positive result realized during the last year is the progress toward evolving a SAARC convention in suppression of terrorism. Terrorism is a heinous phenomenon. It is indiscriminate and savage. Bomb blasts in bazaars, blowing up of buses, and other such despicable

acts perpetrate death and injury on innocent men, women, and children. No cause can camouflage crimes against humanity. The conclusion of this convention will proclaim the firm commitment of the governments of the SAARC countries to give no quarter to anyone charged with the crime of terrorism in any South Asian country. He who threatens to tear apart the fabric of civilized society will be pursued and prosecuted.

The determination of the Government of Pakistan to extirpate terrorism is illustrated by the laws we have enacted and the special courts we have set up for deterrent punishment of those found guilty of terrorist acts.

Mr Chairman, I have referred only to the more outstanding achievements. These do not, of course, exhaust the catalogue of accomplishment of the last year. All the technical committees continued to develop and implement programs and projects. Our officials and experts, professionals, and intellectuals have contributed to enlargement of regional interaction. On behalf of my government, I extend to all of them our appreciation and commendation.

Mr Chairman, the decision of South Asian leaders to foster regional cooperation has captured and captivated the imagination of our peoples. Special regard for neighbors is a shared value and tradition in South Asia. Moreover, the prospects of harmony and collaboration among the seven South Asian countries with over a billion population has attracted international attention and interest. The world community is aware that working together, the South Asian countries would play a role of great influence for a peaceful and just international order. We have only to demonstrate our political will and ability to reinforce and supplement one another's strength and capability. I have no doubt that noble aspirations shared by the nations of South Asia can be realized. The potential is visible to all of us, only it has to be converted into the action. The promise has to be translated into reality, and this can and will be done. What we need is perseverance of endeavor and consistency of commitment to the principles we have proclaimed in the charter of our association.

Friendly cooperation has to be predicated on respect of political independence and territorial integrity, sovereign equality, noninterference, and nonuse of force. The hallmark of goodwill is mutual sensitivity to one another's problems and feelings. We should behave toward neighbors as we would like them behave toward us, refrain from actions that we want them to eschew.

Mr Chairman, regional cooperation depends for its success on our ability to foster confidence and trust. This will require conscious effort. Geography alone cannot compel cooperation. History unfortunately provides ample proof of that (?quest). Moreover, disparity of size and resources and apprehensions rooted in the past cannot be considered as positive factors. Obstacles and inhibitions will have to be overcome. This can and will happen, Inshallah [God willing], so long as we hold firmly to the faith that inspired our association and so long as our actions conform to the ideas we have proclaimed. We must not hesitate to take constructive initiatives to strengthen peace and cooperation in our region. The harvest that awaits our collaborative efforts will be so rich and abundant as to eclipse the narrow national gains and benefits that might look attractive today.

Mr Chairman, many problems afflicting human societies have rightly acquired a universal concern. Concerted action to tackle them at the regional level could represent an important landmark toward their global solutions. The highest priority must be attached to the eradication of drug abuse and drug trafficking. This is a deadly scourge. It afflicts often the youth and thus threatens those who are the hope of our future. We cannot afford to let this cancer spread. Pakistan is participating in a global campaign to tackle this problem. We want to eliminate illegal production of opium, wipe off trafficking, to deter the criminal, to treat the victims. Regional cooperation is indispensable if we are to succeed.

Mr Chairman, the nuclear issue too should engage urgent regional attention. Manifestly, we share a common interest in keeping our densely-populated region free from nuclear weapons. Agreement on the subject is inherently achieveable. None of the countries has said it intends to produce such weapons. A joint renunciation of the nuclear option in a binding instrument would reassure our people. In fact, we should go further and consider a regional agreement pledging a comprehensive ban on nuclear explosion tests.

Mr Chairman, I mentioned some of these ideas not in any spirit of debate, but because I believe we need to give our association a new impetus based on mutual confidence and trust. We should not hesitate to discuss matters which may obstruct or block the fountains of creativity and growth. Thus, the heads of state and government of South Asian countries can give a strong impetus to our association.

Mr Chairman, it is fortunate that close to our region the countries of Southeast Asia joined together in another association. They have not only blazed a good trail; their record of achievements over the years provide proof of the efficacy of regional cooperation. I suggest that we authorize the SAARC Secretariat to establish contact with the ASEAN Secretariat and discuss modalities by which the two associations can benefit from each other's experience. In the course of time, we could even consider an institutional connection that might be mutually acceptable.

Mr Chairman, here in Kathmandu, this august gathering can contemplate the majesty of the Himalayan peaks which, figuratively speaking, lie within our grasps. Perhaps we can reflect also on the glory of the aim that has

brought us together. What can be more sublime than the amelioration of the lives of our peoples? We, the leaders of South Asia, would serve history well if we lead our peoples to the glorious region of fellow feeling and solidarity, progress and prosperity. In the end, I would like to say once again how privileged we are to have the benefit of Your Majesty's guidance at this important juncture in the evolution of our association. The Pakistan delegation has come to this third summit in the conviction that this day marks the beginning of a most fruitful year in the development of SAARC. In the realization of that result, it will be a privilege for me and my government to extend our wholehearted cooperation to you, to Your Majesty. Thank you. [applause]

Maldives President's Address

BK030348 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1143 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Address by Maldives President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom at the inaugural session of third SAARC summit in Kathmandu—live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, Your Majesty, excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies, and gentlemen: After Dhaka and Bangalore, we meet in Kathmandu. I am sure each one of us has his own memories of this historic city. My wife and I had the honor and privilege of being the guests of the their majesties the king and queen of Nepal 2 years ago, and we have lasting memories of this unique nation and of its friendly and hospitable people.

It is a pleasure therefore to be once again in Nepal, and I take this opportunity to thank his majesty the king, his majesty's government, and the Nepalese people for their warm hospitality extended to us. Before proceeding further I would like to extend to you, Your Majesty, my sincere felicitations on your assumption of the chairmanship of our association for the next 12 months. I am confident that we will gain further strengthened vitality from your able leadership. May I also join my colleagues in expressing deep appreciation to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for the inspiration and guidance he has provided our association during his tenure of office as chairman.

It is my pleasure too to convey best wishes to the secretary general, Mr Abul Ahsan, who is already performing his duties in coordinating our work in all the agreed fields of cooperation.

During the last 12 months since we met in Bangalore, SAARC has moved ahead on many fronts. When I visited Kathmandu for the 1st time, I had to travel from Male to Kathmandu in a long roundabout way. Today I have flown from Male direct to this beautiful city. Our two capitals have now been linked by Royal Nepal Airline. This is a concrete example of what SAARC can achieve to bring our people closer together.

In the new but vital area of women in development, a number of workshops and seminars have helped in sharing information and experience to enhance the role of women in the development processes of our respective countries. (?So) women's journal *Solidarity*, the first issue of which is to be published in conjunction with this summit, symbolizes our joint effort in this regard. The emphasis on the (?situation) of children laid by the Bangalore Declaration has reen consolidated by the work we have done in reviewing the status of children which will hopefully lead to the formulation of specific measures aimed at improving the health and welfare of the children of our seven nations.

During the past year, we have also agreed on a comprehensive plan to combat terrorism which has become the plague of international politics today, and which not only endangers the lives of thousands of innocent men, women, and children the world over, but poses grave threats to the security and welfare of the human society at large.

The final act of the SAARC regional convention on the suppression of terrorism which our foreign ministers are to sign clearly demonstrates our will at the highest level to fight this growing international evil.

The Maldives is happy to note also that SAARC has flexed its muscles in the war against illegal drugs and drug abuse. Like the terrorists, the drug trafficker is never idle. To compound the misery of mankind in this area, a new but deadly and fast spreading terror has reared its head worldwide and I refer to Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome or AIDS.

Drug addicts constitute a majority of AIDS carriers. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that we control drug abuse in our countries, as well as contribute to all regional and international efforts aimed at fighting the spread of AIDS in order to safeguard our future generations.

My country also takes satisfaction in the progress achieved in other areas of our endeavors. Here I make a particular note of the establishment of the South Asian food security reserve. Considering the frequent droughts and other disasters that affect our countries which often lead to severe food shortages, the establishment of a food security reserve is an important step toward alleviating the adverse consequences of such calamities.

Though bilateral relations do not come under the banner of SAARC, I am sure that every one of us is happy to note the new understanding reached between the two brotherly countries of Sri Lanka and India as a result of the recent Indo-Lankan peace accord. I take this opportunity to salute the courage and political wisdom shown by President Jayewardene and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in arriving at a most difficult solution to the 4-year-long communal strife in Sri Lanka. Although

many problems remained to be solved, I feel sure that the spirit generated by the agreement will pave the way for a lasting settlement to the ethnic dispute in Sri Lanka.

Mr Chairman, when we look at the world political scene, it is disturbing to observe that no real progress has been achieved in regional or international efforts to solve the problems of the Middle East, southern Africa, Afghanistan, and Central America. Moreover, the escalation of the Gulf war in recent months—its almost daily attacks on merchant shipping—has increased the chances of big power confrontation in the region. If the international community is not able to bring sufficient pressure to bear upon the parties of the conflict to put an immediate end to this prolonged and tragic war, the security and stability of the whole world may be at stake.

On the brighter side, amid the dark cloud of mounting tension in many areas of the world, a glimpse of hope has appeared recently by the agreement in principle between the United States and the Soviet Union concerning the elimination of medium- and short-range missiles. People around the world shared the hope that a firm agreement on the issue will be reached in the coming months and that this will constitute a first step in the long and difficult road of arms control and the elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

In the global economic horizon, the picture as a whole is more than discouraging. Despite efforts to undertake structural adjustments and policy reforms in order to increase economic efficiency, the drying up of financial flows and the unjust trading conditions have kept most developing countries in deep economic trouble.

The debt service burden of many Third World countries is already onerous and likely to get worse. With the developing countries expected to grow by an average of not more than 2.5 percent this year, we have to be prepared to work overtime to accelerate our economic growth in order to offset the adverse effects of the twin phase of recession and inflation that once again looms large over the world.

The uneven growth in the world's economies has in certain cases been traced to environmental phenomena that subject countries to the vagaries of abnormal weather that take their toll on both people's lives and livelihood. We need not go any further than our own countries to cite examples of such calamities. While floods and cyclones have hit Bangladesh in succession leaving in their wake thousands of dead and homeless and millions of acres of cultivated lands destroyed, parts of India are suffering from the effects of an unprecedented drought. Three times this year unusual tidal swells at high water time have battered my country's shorelines causing extensive damage to infrastructure to our international airport and to the agricultural sector.

Against the backdrop of these calamities, the recent SAARC seminar in Hyderabad on disaster management was both timely and useful. I think it is high time that we develop within SAARC a mechanism through which we are able to monitor and assess the effects of such natural disasters that hit any of our countries, train personnel dealing with disaster management, and mobilize resources for reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Mr Chairman, it may be relevant here to note that 2 weeks ago, I had the privilege of participating in the United Nations special debate on the issues of environment and development in the course of which I called the attention of the international community to the imminent danger posed by the oceans to the coastal regions of the five continents and, more particularly, to low-lying nations. Scientists (?are) agreed that there had been a notable rise in global sea level over the last 100 years, and they have projected that if oceans of the world continue to rise at the same rate, in 40 years time up to 27 percent of the land in Bangladesh and over 20 percent of the Nile Delta in Egypt would be inundated. The coastal plains in the United States and the Netherlands would suffer erosion and increased flooding from storms. The consequences for the Maldives where the islands are on average not more than 6 feet above sea level could be catastrophic.

These two members of SAARC—Bangladesh and the Maldives—are likely to be two of the worst effected nations of the world, if the present trend in sea level rise continues for the next few decades. I believe it is vitally important that we in SAARC give a very high priority to this looming threat to our very survival.

Today we are also threatened by the global crisis of environmental degradation man had invoked upon himself through intervention in nature. Scientists worldwide are concerned that the buildup of industrial waste are seriously endangering the human environment, the phenomenon of sea level rise being one of the direct results of man's abuse of environment.

The potential dangers of environmental change have drawn the attention of the United Nations and other world bodies which are considering the global implications of the issue. It is therefore essential that we in SAARC also give the matter our immediate attention and join in the struggle for environmental protection and conservation.

Mr Chairman, Your Majesty, excellencies, and distinguished delegates. With some solid achievements behind us and determined efforts to expand and strengthen cooperation, the Maldives is confident of unlimited prospects for SAARC in the future. For, as long as we have the will to cooperate in meeting the challenges facing us as a unified force for the common good of our people, fortified by a belief in a shared destiny for our seven nations, our future generations will be secure and happy. Thank you. [applause]

King of Bhutan's Speech

BK030627 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1122 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Address by Bhutanese King Jigme Singye Wangchuk at the inaugural session of the third SAARC summit on 2 November in Kathmandu—live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, distinguished heads of state and government, excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen: I would like to begin by offering my warm congratulations to Your Majesty on your election as chairman of the Third SAARC Summit. We are confident that, with Your Majesty's deep personal commitment to regional harmony and progress, our young association will gain its stature and strength during your majesty's tenure as chairman. I take this opportunity to extend my wholehearted support to Your Majesty in furthering the noble objectives of SAARC.

It gives me special pleasure to participate in the Third SAARC Summit in Kathmandu and to be in Nepal, a neighboring country, with which Bhutan has always had close and friendly relations. To this close traditional relationship based on ties of race, religion, and culture, our common membership in SAARC has now added a new and meaningful dimension.

I would like to commend the outgoing chairman, His Excellency Mr Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, for the exemplary manner in which he led our association during the past 1 year. The most notable event in South Asia during his tenure as chairman has been the signing of the India-Sri Lanka agreement. By bringing about the peace accord, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President Junius Richard Jayewardene have demonstrated their deep commitment to the spirit of SAARC and its noble objective of promoting peace and stability in our region. We sincerely hope that the peace accord will bring an end to the 4 years of tragic ethnic strife in Sri Lanka.

At the historic Dhaka summit in 1985 we established the framework of our association and at the Bangalore summit last year we reaffirmed the objectives and principles of SAARC and introduced a new dimension by stressing people-to-people understanding and cooperation. During the Kathmandu summit, we must review the ongoing programs of cooperation, consolidate the gains already made, and find ways and means of giving a further impetus to our activities.

Mr Chairman, it is ironic to recall that until a few years ago, our seven countries of South Asia were more isolated from each other than from the rest of the world. There was little interaction between our peoples and we were better informed about the outside world than about our own region. Communication facilities with countries outside the region were also better than the facilities we had with each other. As a consequence, our peoples remained in marked ignorance of each other and of the regional bonds that bind us. Although there is so much ground to be covered, it is gratifying to note the progress we have made since the establishment of SAARC. The annual dialogue at the summit level and the various activities undertaken by our association have generated a spirit of regional fraternity and understanding over the last 2 years. We must now nurture the spirit of understanding and brotherhood and promote the growth of goodwill and friendship among our peoples.

Mr Chairman, in the Bangalore declaration we expressed our deep conviction that SAARC would not only have a beneficial effect, but also impart strength and stability to bilateral relations between the countries of the region. Let us now also recognize the influence that bilateral relations will exert on the effectiveness of regional cooperation. We must keep in mind that the conditions of bilateral relations will affect the political environment of our region and determine the future well-being of SAARC. As discussions and resolutions in our forum are all carried out on the basis of unanimous consent, the individual interests of member nations will always be safeguarded. Let us therefore utilize every opportunity for frank and informal exchanges of views on all issues, including those of a bilateral nature that have a bearing on regional cooperation.

As leaders of South Asia, we must exercise political will and ensure a political environment in the region that is conducive to the continued growth of our young association.

Mr Chairman, while the question of global disarmament has always been a source of deep concern to us, we are greatly encouraged by the recent U.S.-Soviet agreement to renew their dialogue on arms reduction. We sincerely hope that the forthcoming summit will result in the first real reduction of nuclear weapons. Such a historic breakthrough will open the way for further reduction of the world nuclear arsenal and take us closer to our ultimate goal of bringing about a general and complete disarmament. We must therefore call upon the two superpowers to maintain the momentum of their negotiations and to work resolutely toward creating a nuclear-free world.

I must also express serious concern at the prospects of nuclear weapons development in South Asia. We must take a united stand against this ominous trend. We can hardly call upon the major powers to curtail their nuclear weapons programs if we ourselves are not prepared to prevent this development in our own region. In my view, SAARC can provide a forum to conduct a meaningful dialogue among our countries on this vital issue.

The international economic situation continues to be grim for the Third World countries. Hopes can no longer be fully placed on the call for more credible international economic order. Nor can we in South Asia depend totally on South-South cooperation. We must make SAARC play its vital role in improving the quality of life of our peoples. In our efforts to achieve collective self-reliance,

we must intensify cooperation in the core economic sectors of energy, trade, industry, money, and finance. We must take advantage of the large market provided by the 1 billion people of South Asia and tap the vast reservoir of skilled and nonskilled manpower and develop the region's rich endowments of water, mineral resources, and fertile land. A concerted effort to exploit South Asia's inherent capacity for economic growth will not only impart meaning and substance to South-South cooperation, but also lend greater weight to our call for new international economic order.

I would like to commend our secretary general, Mr Abul Ahsan, for the able manner in which he has carried out the establishment of the SAARC Secretariat. I would also like to express my deep appreciation to his majesty's Government of Nepal for the valuable support rendered to the Secretariat.

Mr Chairman, we have covered much ground on the journey from Dhaka to Bangalore and now to Kathmandu. We have demonstrated that the idea of South Asian regional cooperation is not only sound, but possesses strength and resilience. Despite all our heterogenity and asymmetries among our countries, we have forged a strong regional bond through our common desire to bring peace, progress, and prosperity to our peoples. While preparing to meet further chances on the road ahead, let us remember that it is the degree of personal commitment at the summit level that will utimately determine the effectiveness of our association. Let us therefore reaffirm our support and commitment to the noble objectives of SAARC and strive together to fulfill the hopes and aspirations of the peoples of South Asia.

I wish you all [two words in Bhutanese]. Thank you, Mr Chairman. [applause]

Nepalese King's Speech

BK030901 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1036 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Address by Nepalese King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev to the inaugural session the third SAARC summit in Kathmandu—live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, Your Majesty, your excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies, and gentlemen: May I begin by extending on behalf of the Nepalese people, the government and on my own, a warm welcome to you all in Kathmandu. We in Nepal are conscious of the honor bestowed upon our country in hosting the summit. For us, holding a summit of this nature is a new experience. We, therefore, seek your understanding for our shortcomings.

This is the third time that we have assembled for the SAARC meeting of heads of state and government. We, thus, have with us an experience of 2 years when we had met earlier in Dhaka and then in Bangalore for the same purpose. We still have fond memories of the fruitful interactions we had on both occasions. I also recall the warm hospitality accorded to us by President Ershad in Dhaka and by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in Bangalore. There is no doubt that SAARC has provided us with a welcome opportunity to meet with each other at least once a year and this has helped us to understand each other better. Indeed, by now the understanding we have developed among ourselves should prove helpful in the future. While I wish you all a pleasant and fruitful stay in Nepal, may I hope that you will find time, however brief, to look around the cities in Kathmandu valley in this part of the Orient blended in their own tradition and modernity against the backdrop of the Himalayas.

Straddling across south and central Asia, Nepal, as you already know, is largely made up of mountain terrain making it forbidding to develop. Besides, with a view to guard her independence, Nepal chose to remain a hermit kingdom for nearly 2 centuries. As a result with the little or no communication with the outside world, she fell behind time. Such, as least, was the price we had to pay for our freedom and independence. But the picture is now changing.

In a world that is getting smaller every day through the fast means of communications, it is important that the countries of South Asia, living in close proximity to each other, forge ties that are beneficial to all. Viewed in this light, the birth of SAARC naturally marked a momentous event. It is appropriate for me on this occasion to express on behalf of us all our gratitude to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India for the contribution he made as chairman of SAARC in steering us through yet another fruitful year since the Bangalore summit. Since our meetings in Dhaka and Bangalore, we have covered some distance and made progress in the agreed areas of cooperation. There have also been fruitful exchange of ideas and information at various levels involving people from many walks of life and vocations.

The integrated program of action has been expanded to include such important areas as women in development and prevention of drug trafficking and drug abuse. I am happy to note that our foreign ministers will sign during this summit the agreement establishing South Asian food security reserve and the final act of the SAARC regional convention on supression of terrorism. I believe that the agreement will provide us with a much needed cushion against the contingencies of food in our region. I am also hopeful that the signing of the final act of the convention against terrorism will take us a step closer to free this region of Asia from the scourge that can afflict us all. The SAARC audio-visual exchange program is being launched to coincide with the present summit. Soon the SAARC chairs, fellowships, and scholarships will be instituted and organized tourism among the SAARC member countries will also begin. Likewise, efforts are underway to establish the SAARC documentation center and launch the SAARC youth volunteer program at the earliest possible date. Proposals for the establishment of

regional institutions in several areas are now under consideration. The Council of Ministers has already agreed upon the common criteria and procedures relating to the administrative structuring and financing of such institutions. The establishment of the SAARC Secretariat in Kathmandu as envisaged in our Charter took place in January this year. I recall with fondness the privilege I had in inaugurating the SAARC Secretariat in the presence of our foreign ministers. I said then and I do so now that it was an occasion of historic significance. I wish to reiterate the heartfelt gratitude of all Nepalese for the honor given to us to host this institution. There is no doubt that the establishment of the SAARC Secretariat marks an important milestone in the journey we have undertaken.

Today, SAARC kindles our dreams and excites our imagination, but I also feel that there is a danger here to move along with the piecemeal approach only taking up one issue today and adding another tomorrow. I fear such a diverse approach may lead us nowhere near our goal. Instead, the mounting proliferation of subjects each year may land us into a morass of adhocism. It may also confuse us about priorities and goals. It is, therefore, important that we hold on to a common vision with clarity of thought and a distinct perception of the goals we set out for our people. In reality, this would come to drafting something like a periodic plan followed by an integrated program of action. A clear picture of this nature will bring together different strands of thoughts or subjects into a composite whole, but will also serve to reflect upon our total vision for the future.

Besides, the agreed plan will have to be coordinated with and integrated into our respective national plans. Once endorsed, this document will also provide the SAARC Secretariat with something substantial to coordinate, to monitor, and to follow up, urging our respective governments for steady and common endeavors.

Mr Chairman, this august gathering will agree with me that our deeds must match our words. In the end, it is the result that counts far more than words or seminars. Surely, we cannot talk tall and then deliver so little. We live in a region where want and poverty, dearth and destitution are common. There is no doubt that these socioeconomic realities make heavy demand on us. The problems of poverty and population growth cry out for solutions that are far more complex, difficult, and time-consuming than we would imagine at first.

This year South Asia faced severe flood and drought to which we cannot turn a blind eye. While our hearts go out in sympathy for those who suffered losses in life and property, we should explore the reasons for these sufferings and come out with enduring solutions. Each year during summer, the seas in our neighborhood in South Asia send their monsoon clouds toward the Himalayas. They cool off, precipitate, supply, and make provision for water which is the source of sustenance for the millions of people in our region. Their failure causes drought; their fury causes flood. Precisely, this is what happened this year. For years, we in Nepal have been consistently stressing the need for a comprehensive plan to tackle the problem through a common endeavor, maximizing the benefits through the optimal use of this, the most important of our natural resources in this part of our region. The time has, therefore, come for us to see the light of reality and think in terms of broader interests.

Besides many tantalizing problems, united we hold in common one-fifth of humanity, but put together we also share among ourselves the most fertile of natural endowments, rich soil, and abundantly rich waters. It is their proper use that will help our lands to grow rich in farming and fishing, in energy and industries, enabling our people to move forward to fulfill their basic needs and find dignity that is their due. Surely, there could be other areas worth exploring, fields such as tourism, or exploitation of the seabed resources for commor benefit. Let us not forget that nature has made us interdependent and that we in concert can accomplish and achieve what we cannot do by going it alone. In short, we need to cultivate and nurture the spirit of SAARC which is no other than the spirit of cooperation, the spirit of give and take.

We all know for centuries the countries of South Asia have seen many divisions and discords among themselves. Communal hatred, fanaticism, and mutual hostilities have torn our societies apart, sometimes even casting shadows over interstate relations making the air distrustful and murky. Indeed, even now as we gather here to talk of peace and concord, terrorists may be gunning down innocent victims. Conscious that terrorism can pose danger to peace and stability in the region, we must actively ensure that it receives no support or sanctuary within or without. Nepal is firmly opposed to the idea of balkanization of states, as she has consistently opposed all forms of occupation of one country by another.

Mr Chairman, from the towering peaks of the Himalayas to the placid waters of the Indian Ocean, the countries of South Asia form a coherent geographical entity. Within this region, the earliest of human civilizations have bloomed and blossomed. From the soil of Nepal alone rose the philospher king of Vidhya [knowledge], Janak and his daughter Sita. From Lumbini in midwest Nepal came the Buddha who continues to inspire the millions across the land. Their message constitutes a fitting basis for SAARC spirit of cooperation characterized by temperance, a larger vision, and above all, a feeling for the greater good of the greatest number. Once we are able to rouse this spirit among all of us, peace and prosperity, health and happiness will run through South Asia—a dream and a vision nurtured by all men, women, and children of our region, people whom we have the honor and the privilege to represent at this gathering. [applause]

Algeria

PLO, Lebanese Officials Meet in Algiers

Al-Wazir, Birri, Junblatt Talk

JN310850 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0820 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Dubayy, 31 Oct (WAKH)—Informed Palestinian sources have said that an important tripartite meeting was held in Algiers yesterday among Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, as the PLO representative, and Lebanese Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt. The Dubayy-based *Al-Bayan* publication issued today cited Palestinian sources as saying that Khalil al-Wazir left the Tunisian capital yesterday to hold talks with Birri and Junblatt. The paper said that he will work for a comprehensive agreement on the situation in the Palestinian camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon, as well as lifting the siege before winter.

The sources added that the Algerian Government's success in having the meeting between the Amal Movement leader and a senior Palestinian official will not be affected by the failure to hold the scheduled meeting between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Birri in the Algerian capital last Wednesday.

Bendjedid Receives Lebanese

LD011626 Algiers APS in English 1401 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Algiers, November 1 (APS)—President Chadli Bendjedid receives Sunday here a delegation of the Lebanese National Movement composed of Nabih Birri, president of Amal Movement, Walid Junblatt, president of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), Muhsin Ibrahim, secretary general of the Organization of the Communist Action, Nadim 'Abd al-Samad, deputy secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, Marwan Faris, of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, and Mustafa Sa'd, of the Nasirite Popular Organization.

Expanded Meeting Held

NC011216 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] NNA reports from Algiers that an expanded meeting has been held among Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Algerian National Front's Political Bureau and an official of the FLN's Central Committee Permanent Secretariat; Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri; PSP leader Walid Junblatt; Nasirite Popular Organization leader Mustafa Sa'd; and a number of representatives of Lebanese national parties and forces. The discussions dealt with developments in Lebanon and the prospect of raising the Lebanese question during the forthcoming Arab summit. The conferees also discussed in detail various aspects of the Lebanese crisis, particularly the situation in the south in light of increasing Israeli attacks. The current economic crisis in the country was also viewed.

Minister Birri later met with a delegation of Lebanese students attending Algerian universities and institutes.

DFLP's Hawatimah Arrives

JN011338 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah has arrived in Algiers from Moscow. In Moscow Hawatimah held talks with Soviet officials on the latest developments in the Arab region on the eve of the Amman summit and the current efforts being made to convene an international Middle East peace conference.

Birri, Hawatimah Meet

NC021411 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri met with DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah in Algiers today. Their talks dealt with the situation in and around the [Palestinian] camps and the ongoing endeavors to end the camps war.

In a statement issued on the outcome of the meeting, the DFLP Information Bureau said that it was a lengthy and private one and the first such session between the two parties in 5 years. The conferees discussed the mechanism for the implementation of the 11 September agreement between the Palestinian resistance and Amal movement under the sponsorship of the Lebanese nationalist parties. The statement added that both parties had agreed on a number of immediate measures to restore confidence among the residents of the Palestinian camps and their neighbors. These measures include the unconditional supply of food and medicine to the camps, as well as building materials for the reconstruction of schools and hospitals inside them. The two parties are scheduled to hold further talks to come up with a timetable for the implementation of the initiative for ending the camps war and its tragic repercussions.

The statement further noted that the meeting between Birri and Hawatimah had come as a result of a series of meetings between members of the [Lebanese] nationalist parties and a PLO delegation in Algeria. The statement pointed out that Hawatimah is fully authorized by the PLO leadership to work with Minister Birri to put the 11 September agreement into effect. According to the statement, Walid Junblatt, Mustafa Sa'd, and leaders of the nationalist parties, who are also present in Algiers, have pledged to sponsor the agreement. Nayif Hawatimah and Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, have also given their word to fully honor the agreement for ending the camps war and rectifying the Palestinian-Lebanese nationalist alliance.

Messaadia, Taleb Ibrahimi Report on Trips

LD301402 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary general, today received Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, who submitted to the president a report about his recent mission to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. During this mission, he handed a message from President Chadli Bendjedid to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

President Chadli Bendjedid also received Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, today. He submitted a report on his mission to Syrian [word indistinct] and Saudi Arabia, where he delivered to the leaders of these countries messages from President Chadli Bendjedid.

BRIEFS

Protocol With Iran

The first session of the Algerian-Iranian joint commission has resulted in the signing of an economic and scientific protocol. For example, Algeria and Iran are to participate in trade fairs organized by both states. [Text] *[Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 30 Oct 87 LD]*

Egypt

President Mubarak Denies Weapons Sent to Kuwait

NC031303 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1240 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Bilbays, 3 Nov (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has declared that he can visit Jordan and Kuwait at any time. In a statement to the journalists at the end of celebrations marking the 55th anniversary of the Air Force, President Mubarak said that no weapons have been sent to Kuwait.

The Air Force celebrations were covered by a large number of foreign correspondents and news agencies, as well as world television networks.

Minister Radwan Dies of Sudden Heart Attack

NC002304 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2255 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA)—Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan, minister of state for the People's Assembly and Consultative Council Affairs, died this evening as a result of a sudden heart attack. His funeral will proceed from 'Umar Makram Mosque tomorrow morning.

Soviet Envoy on UN Naval Force for Gulf

NC022304 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2245 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA)—Soviet Ambassador to Cairo Gennadiy Zhuravlev has stated that his country's position on the Gulf war is firm and clear: It supports Security Council Resolution 598 calling for an end to this war.

In a statement at Cairo Airport this evening, where he was welcoming Nikolay Tikhomirov [name as received], the new minister plenipotentiary at the Soviet Embassy, the ambassador said that the idea of establishing a naval force in the Gulf under the supervision of the United Nations, which the Soviet Union has called for, will help to maintain freedom of navigation in the Gulf, as opposed to having so many fleets in the area which has only increased tension.

He affirmed that the Soviet Union has not supplied and will not supply arms to Iran.

He noted that Egyptian-Soviet relations have been developing well recently in the political and economic spheres under the leadership of President Husni Mubarak and Mikhail Gorbachev.

Foreign Minister Meets Soviet Ambassador 3 Nov

NC031401 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, 3 Nov (MENA)—Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Gennadiy Zhuravlev, USSR ambassador in Cairo, here today.

In a statement after the meeting, the Soviet ambassador said that he had briefed Dr 'Abd al-Majid on the outcome of the meetings held recently between the Soviet foreign minister and his U.S. counterpart, and on the agreement to hold a summit between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in mid-December. He added that the talks had also dealt with bilateral relations, noting that a Soviet economic delegation is expected to arrive in Cairo next month for preliminary discussions on a long-term trade agreement between the two countries.

'Abd al-Majid Comments on Foreign Policy Issues

NC311927 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1750 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA)—Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has reaffirmed that Egypt is seeking to convene an international conference for peace in the Middle East, pointing out that the conference would lead to direct negotiations. He described differences in Israel about the conference as an internal Israeli affair.

During his meeting with the press delegation accompanying British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that there can be no peace while Israel still occupies Arab land. He asserted that Security Council Resolution 242 confirms the need for the withdrawal of Israeli forces and the impermissibility of the occupation of territory by force. He declared in this regard that the Palestinian issue is the essence and core of the problem, and that recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination is important and essential if the problem is to be solved.

Commenting on Palestinian representation at an international peace conference, Dr 'Abd al-Majid explained that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It alone has the right to choose its representatives at the international conference without foreign interference.

With regard to the Gulf war, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister affirmed Egypt's position on the need to stop the Iraq-Iran conflict and implement Security Council Resolution 598 as it stands without amendment. This resolution provides for an end to the war, withdrawal, and negotiations.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid added: We are waiting until the UN secretary general completes his mission. If he does not receive a clear answer, the Security Council should meet again to take the necessary measures.

Asked about Iran's intention to export its revolution, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt is against no one; however, it is against the exportation of the Iranian revolution. He affirmed that Egypt is a Muslim country that believes in Islamic teachings. He pointed out that Al-Azhar, which plays a prominent role in all parts of the Islamic world, is in Egypt.

Responding to another question, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt is an Arab state and part of the Arab world. It abides by the Arab League Charter and the joint defense agreement. Referring to President Husni Mubarak's recent remarks in this connection in his speech at the People's Assembly, he affirmed that Egypt opens its heart and mind to everything which is Arab. Its position is firm, permanent, and declared; however, it does not accept conditions.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt enjoys stability, and that it wants stability to prevail in all the surrounding areas.

Agreement Signed With UK 31 Oct on Aid Grant

NC312210 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2025 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA)—An agreement was signed this evening between Egypt and Britain. Under the terms of the accord, Britain will grant Egypt 10 million pounds sterling to import medicinal drugs, chemicals, and basic commodities essential for pharmaceutical industries.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Dr Maurice Makramallah, minister of state for international cooperation, signed the agreement on behalf of Egypt while Britain was represented by British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi was present at the signing ceremony.

Dr Makramallah said that the British Government has extended this grant as emergency aid now that Egypt has reached agreement with the IMF on the settlement of its debts to creditor countries.

Reports on Ethiopian State Council Head Visit

Meets With 'Abd al-Majid

NC011459 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA)—Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with the Ethiopian delegation visiting Cairo headed by Amanuel Michael, deputy chairman of the Ethiopian State Council.

Following the meeting, which was attended by Ahmad al-Zant, Egypt's ambassador in Addis Ababa, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the Ethiopian delegation had explained the constitutional and regional changes currently taking place in Ethiopia in the wake of the declaration of the republican system there. He added that the Ethiopian delegation's mission during its tour of a number of Arab countries is to clarify these changes.

At this meeting, the delegation renewed the invitation to 'Abd al-Majid to visit Ethiopia. The Egyptian official was invited by Ethiopian Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh during their meeting in New York in September while attending the UN General Assembly Session.

Holds Talks With Mubarak

NC011551 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1043 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak received Amanuel Michael, deputy chairman of the Ethiopian State Council, and the delegation accompanying him at the Presidential Palace in Heliopolis this morning. Betru Kidane-Mariam, the Ethiopian ambassador to Cairo, was also present at the meeting. After their talks, Michael said that he had conveyed a personal message from Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam to President Mubarak, which expressed his greetings and appreciation to President Mubarak on his desire to attend Ethiopia's republic proclamation celebrations in September. He noted that he has reviewed the development programs being pursued by the new government of the Democratic People's Republic of Ethiopia for securing prosperity for the Ethiopian people.

He reported that President Mubarak had praised these programs. Michael pointed out that the meeting had also focused on the current African economic situation, as well as cooperation between Egypt and Ethiopia. He expressed his country's appreciation for the cooperation and understanding Egypt shows Ethiopia. The Ethiopian official arrived in Cairo on Wednesday for a visit of several days.

Views Self-Rule for Provinces

NC011613 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA)—Amanuel Michael, deputy chairman of the Ethiopian State Council, said that the cordial and friendly relations between President Husni Mubarak and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam have helped to improve bilateral relations. He added that meetings between the presidents over the last 2 years have restored confidence between their two countries and have established a basis for strengthening cooperation between the Nile basin and the Red Sea area.

Michael made his statements following his meeting with members of the Egyptian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, chaired by Ahmad Hamrush, today. During this meeting, the Ethiopian official answered questions about the self-rule plan being prepared by the Ethiopian Government for the Eritrea, Ogaden, and Tigrai provinces, in order to solve Ethiopia's racial problems through democratic means. He explained the constitutional position of each province and said that Ethiopia guarantees a democratic solution for the people of these provinces, while linking them to motherland Ethiopia.

Confers With Al-Janzuri

NC311930 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1850 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA)—Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, met today with Amanuel Michael, deputy chairman of the Ethiopian State Council, who is currently visiting Cairo. They reviewed bilateral relations and discussed ways to promote them in the economic field. The Ethiopian official arrived in Cairo last Wednesday from Khartoum as part of a tour of a number of countries in the region.

Minister Discusses Weapons Production, Exports

JN301241 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 28 Oct 87 p 19

[Interview with Eng Dr Jamal al-Sayyid Ibrahim, minister of state for war production, in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] *Al-Khalij*: Does Egyptian war production really meet the minimum requirements of the Egyptian Armed Forces?

Al-Sayyid: Egyptian war production has for many years been providing the Egyptian Armed Forces with more than their minimum requirements. For example, Egyptian war production has succeeded in fulfilling 95 percent of the requirements in ammunition, which is the basis of any military force's national security. The remaining 5 percent is not economically feasible. It consists of ammunition for tanks and artillery produced by Eastern and Western countries, mortar ammunition of various calibers, and aircraft bombs. Egyptian war production has met the Armed Forces' needs for all types of artillery, including 122-mm and 130-mm long-range artillery guns.

Egypt also succeeded in producing the 122-mm self-propelled artillery gun, as well as all kinds of artillery shells of the Saqr-18 and Saqr-30 type. Egypt produces all kinds of small and medium weapons, machineguns, the Walid and Fahd personnel carriers, antitank Swingfire missiles, 'Ayn al-Saqr antiaircraft missiles, Gazelle helicopters, Alpha Jet and Tucano training aircraft, night-viewing laser and infrared devices, sighting equipment, and anti-chemical warfare prevention equipment. That's why Egypt has stopped importing much of this military hardware.

Al-Khalij: Does Egypt have a surplus of weapons and military hardware?

Al-Sayyid: We have a surplus for export in ammunition, all types of guns, mortars, guided missiles, launchers, and personnel carriers. We also have a 30 percent surplus capacity. The current capacity of Egyptian war production is estimated at 1.4 billion [Egyptian] pounds a year while production does not exceed 670,000. That's why we do not set conditions for the export of Egyptian weapons, particularly to Arab countries and friendly African countries. But the export of weapons takes place only with the approval of the political leadership. This is a rule which prevails in all countries, even those where weapons production is owned by the private sector.

Al-Khalij: Is Egypt capable of fulfilling the need for weapons by the Arab countries?

Al-Sayyid: The question of how much to produce depends on the hotbeds of tension, the conflicts and their durations, the arms plans of neighboring countries, and the existence of new customers. War industry plants cannot be operated at full capacity for a specific period of time and then have their capacity reduced. This is a very costly operation. That's why Egypt is constantly assessing local needs and eventual needs in outside markets, the markets of friendly countries. Egypt also maintains a logistical and strategic reserve. But this picture will change in the event of joint Egyptian-Arab cooperation. [passage omitted]

Al-Khalij: Does Egypt export weapons to Arab and African countries?

Al-Sayyid: Arab and African military delegations have visited Egypt over the years and this has resulted in the export of Egyptian weapons. Negotiations are under way with some Arab countries. Other countries hope to obtain Egyptian weapons. But many times they do not announce it and we respect their wish. Egyptian weapons have been exported to Arab and African countries in recent years. [passage omitted]

Al-Khalij: What new Egyptian products will be exhibited in the arms fair [to be held in Cairo 9-13 November]?

Al-Sayyid: A lot of Egyptian military hardware will be exhibited for the first time, including the mixed missile system Sinai-23. It is an armored car equipped with a dual 23-mm gun, six 'Ayn al-Saqr missiles, and a firing command unit guided by a search-and-follow radar.

We will also exhibit for the first time the Egyptian-manufactured U.S. TPS-63 radar; Egyptian-manufactured U.S., French, and British electronic equipment; the Egyptian surface-to-air missile Saqr-80; the 122-mm self-propelled gun; and a number of Egyptian alterations and additions to such aircraft as the Mirage-5, the Phantom, the MIG-21, and the Mi-80 helicopter. [passage omitted]

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Discusses Upcoming Amman Summit

LD022326 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2032 GMT 2 Nov 87

["Full recording" of statement by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at a meeting with Arab journalists in Tripoli on 2 November]

[Text] I want to say something about the upcoming summit in Amman. I want to confirm that I will not attend it. This is because I wonder who decided to hold this conference, who chose Amman as its venue, and who set its date. We belong to the Arab League and we attended the meeting of foreign ministers, the Ministerial Council. This was not decided. We contacted the Arab states; each one said it had no knowledge of either the date or place of the summit. Therefore, who fixed this date and place? The answer, naturally, is the United States. I have the answer: It was the United States that decided when this summit should be held, that it should be held in Amman, and that King Husayn himself should chair it. Furthermore, why is this an emergency summit? What is the emergency? If they are referring to the Gulf war, it has been going on for 7 years. It did not break out today so that an emergency summit should be held to deal with an urgent event. An emergency summit should have been held when the United States and NATO attacked Libya and struck Libyan cities. Why was there no emergency Arab summit? Because such a conference would have opposed U.S. aggression. This conference has now been ordered by the United States, and for that reason it is being held with such speed and decisiveness, without any obstacles. But why an emergency summit ordered by the United States, and expressly for the Gulf war, despite the fact that this conflict has now entered its 7th or 8th year?

The reason is that in recent weeks, the Gulf war has for the first time come closer to affecting actual U.S. interests. Consequently, the situation requires that an emergency summit be held to defend U.S. interests so that the Arabs, on behalf of the United States, defend U.S. interests in the Gulf. In reality, Iraq is not a U.S. sphere of influence. It has no U.S. military bases. Iraq is considered as one of the revolutionary and progressive Arab states that follows a socialist and progressive line. When the war was solely against Iraq, the United States even secretly provided Iran with arms. Thus, what has now frightened the United States and made it desire an end to the Gulf war? If it wanted to end the war against Iraq, it would have done so and urgently called for this from the start of the conflict. It would not have secretly supplied Iran with arms. However, the United States wants to end the war, not against Iraq, but against the Gulf, the peninsula, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and these regions. This is because in recent weeks, the war has come closer to the vital interests of the United States. After all, the United States has military bases on the Arabian Peninsula, which is where the oil that finances the United States, as well as the money that is deposited in U.S. and Israeli banks, come from. The war has now effectively come closer to the red line drawn by the United States. Consequently, Washington has ordered the Arabs to hold an emergency summit in Amman—since Amman is completely subjugated to the United States and Israel—so that they may fight Iran on its behalf. I therefore refuse to attend this conference, which has been ordered by the United States. It is being held specifically to fight Iran and is being convened specifically to defend U.S. interests in the Gulf region.

Had it been a summit aimed at ending the war between Iran and Iraq, I would have attended it. I still insist that it is this war, which is specifically between Iraq and Iran, that should be halted, not the war between Iran and the other countries under U.S. influence or the war between Iran and the United States. I am talking about the war between Iran and Iraq, which is a mad and meaningless war. It should be ended. I oppose it and I consider it a pointless conflict. It is crazy to continue this war. If there were a summit to end the Iran-Iraq war, I would be the first to attend. As for this summit, I tell the Arab nation that there is a great deal of thoughtlessness and plotting. I especially say to the wise and kind Arab rulers who think that this summit is an Arab summit conference: This conference was not decided upon by the Arabs; it was decided upon by the United States so that the Arabs would defend U.S. interests when the Gulf war came closer to vital U.S. interests in the Arabian Peninsula.

Arab citizens, with Libyan nationals, Arab Libyan nationals at their forefront, are not saddened by the burning of Gulf oil that was swallowed up by the war.

This is because Arab nationals do not benefit from this oil. Any Arab citizen could benefit from Gulf oil. The Libyans have built the eighth wonder of the world, a great 7,000-km man-made river. It is costing billions [currency not specified]. Its cost is being met by Libyans, without so much as a penny or a riyal contributed by Arab oil in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, or this region for this great historic effort. It is neither a military nor a political project, so one should say that it has other objectives. This is a work of civilization, a humanitarian project of agriculture and water. How can Libyans be saddened if Kuwaiti or Saudi oil is burned? They do not regret this. On the contrary, when these oil facilities were shelled, Libyans clapped. Every Libyan in his house clapped since he would say this oil benefits the Israeli enemy. After all, money made from this oil is deposited in Israeli banks in the United States.

All banks that contain Arab money are Jewish banks. They are financing the Jewish war against the Arabs. As nationals, what have we gained from Arab oil in the Arabian Peninsula? We suffered during the Atlanticist aggression against our cities. These Arab oil states did not contribute to rebuilding our destroyed streets and houses. Here are our houses, right in front of you. They are still in ruins after the U.S.-Atlanticist raids. Arab oil in the Arabian Peninsula did not contribute to rebuilding these houses.

We have confronted and are still confronting France, the United States, Zaire, Chad, and the traitorous, lackey Egyptian regime to the south. These Arab countries, rich with petroleum, did not participate in this confrontation. On the contrary, Saudi Arabia was shown to be financing the war in Chad and paying for the U.S. and French arms given to this dirty imperialist-cum-reactionary alliance opposing the Jamahiriyah.

However, whose worry is this petroleum? It concerns the United States. Now that the war has come close to this petroleum, the United States has ordered an emergency summit conference. I deeply regret that good Arab rulers, along with lackeys, naturally, are unaware of this folly, this profound disregard for and scorn for their intelligence. They are told to attend an emergency Arab summit. Why don't they ask the reason for this emergency summit? They told me that the reason is the Gulf war. Did the Gulf war break out today, thus this call for an emergency summit? No, the Gulf war has today come close to U.S. interests. The Arabs were therefore instructed to hold an emergency summit to defend U.S. interests. I will accordingly not attend a conference held specifically to defend the interests of the United States of America.

However, I will call for an Arab summit conference to be held following this conspiratorial conference, which is being convened on the orders of the United States. Following the earlier summit, I will work for attendance at an Arab summit, one whose agenda will include the fight against the United States; the boycott of the United States; the fight against France; the boycott of France; the liberation of Palestine; the creation of an Arab federation according to a charter I will present to them; and the manufacture of an Arab atomic bomb, since the Israelis, with the assistance of the United States, France, Western nations, and Britain, possess it and target it against every Arab country. They are now working day and night to manufacture missiles with a range of 4,000 km that can strike every Arab city from the ocean to the Gulf. The Arabs thus have the right to manufacture nuclear weapons and to acquire the atomic bomb to defend their existence. After all, their enemy posseses this weapon, and atomic bombs are now found in the Middle East. This is the summit that should be held, the one I will attend, the one that actively calls for the unity of the Arabs; the liberation of Palestine; Arab possession of a nuclear deterrent; and the fight against and the boycott of the United States, France, and Britain, the archenemies of the Arab nation.

It would be a farce and a betrayal for any Arab who considers himself a nationalist, progressive, or revolutionary to attend this conference. Indeed, it is a summit in a dubious capital, a summit that has been called by the United States to defend its interests. Al-Quds [Jerusalem] lies within sight of this capital, where this conference is being held not to liberate Al-Quds but instead to confront Iran. Our enemies are not the Iranians; our enemies are the United States and Zionism. These are the Arabs' enemies.

I speak for myself. First of all, I am not a king, a president, or a prince to attend a conference of kings, presidents, and princes; may God prolong their lives so they can see their own end. But Libya, as a member of the Arab League, can and is free to attend any conference. I am not referring to the decision of the people's congresses or the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, which has been directed by the people's congresses to establish the Jamahiriyah's relations with the outside world. Libya can attend as a member of the Arab League, but I am speaking for myself when I say no to this conference. I do not want to disgrace myself in front of Arab revolutionaries and international revolutionary forces by attending this farce.

From a superficial and naive point of view, it may be said that Libya is isolating itself. However, one who is isolated is isolated by the people. We have all the people with us. We have the masses with us, we have the peoples. If we are isolated by certain governments that are on their deathbed, worn and torn governments that can only survive with the U.S. crutch—how many rulers in the Near East, Middle East, and elsewhere in the world have fallen after leaning on this weak crutch—then we don't see this as isolation. Even if we are isolated by Arab and other lackey governments, this is not isolation. The ones who are isolated are those isolated from the masses and the people. When we are in a position to confront an unjust power such as the United States, we will gain the sympathy of the world. This is what is happening now.

I am prepared to attend a summit decided on by the Arabs, and not one decided by the United States. By this, I mean that I do not desire to initiate a verbal disagreement with our Arab brothers in the peninsula or to declare all-out media attacks. I am only defining a revolutionary stance, although I know that some lackeys will exploit this to start a media battle between the Arab states. However, we are not in the process of launching a media struggle; we are adopting a clear revolutionary stance that requires no further comment.

If this conference is held for the sake of ending the Gulf war, I would like to stress that the Arabs are incapable of halting this conflict. This is because they can neither fight Iran nor change its mind if it decides to continue the war. This is yet another conspiracy on the part of the United States, one that aims at exposing the Arabs before the world, revealing their utter weakness and their inability to do anything. In actual fact, this summit will result in nothing and will achieve nothing. The Arabs are incapable of fighting Iran even if they decided to do this.

It is meant to display before the entire world their inability to fight this war. If they were able to fight a war, they would have been able to liberate Palestine, which more than anything deserves Arab consensus and Arab liberation. The United States wants to demonstrate the impotence of the Arabs to persuade them they can rely on it, that they have met and decided but were able to do nothing. The United States wants to demonstrate their impotence and to justify their reliance upon itself.

We cannot persuade Iran if it wishes to continue the war. We cannot end this war if Iran wants it to continue. Therefore, there is no importance to an Arab summit to end the Gulf war, nor are we capable of fighting on the side of Iraq.

If this summit were to agree on an international conference, this would then be a conspiracy extremely dangerous for the Arab question. The Israelis and the Americans have declared their concept of an international conference: An international conference is an international umbrella under which direct bilateral talks between the Israeli enemy and the Arab side can be held. Any resulting bilateral agreement would have international legitimacy. No other Arab party would be able to protest it, for it would have been reached under the aegis of an international conference that both sides would have already agreed upon.

By the simple convening of such a conference, King Husayn and the Israelis would meet and agree to capitulation, to surrendering Palestine and the West Bank and Palestinian rights. King Husayn would then become a legitimate custodian of the Jordan River, to prevent the Palestinian fedayeen from liberating their land. Such an agreement would then be signed and for the first time gain legitimacy. The Arabs are already the guardians of Israel, but they would then become custodians in a legitimate, international manner.

There would be bilateral recognition between Israelis and the Lebanese isolationists, led by Al-Jumayyil, under the umbrella of an international conference. Syria would then be forced either to surrender or remain isolated. Syria naturally will not surrender. Consequently, they would want to isolate Syria and force it to withdraw from the Golan so that it could be delivered to international or U.S. forces, just like Sinai. It would be demilitarized and would not seem to be a part of Syria. Golan would not be a part of Syrian territory. This would occur in exchange for Syria's recognition of the Zionist enemy, the Zionist occupation, Syria's acknowledgement that it is the land of Israel and that those are the people of Israel, as the entombed Al-Sadat said. This is the embarrassing situation Syria would be placed in if an international conference is convened.

It also has another price; namely, the resumption of diplomatic relations between the socialist bloc to enable the Soviet Union to participate in this conference. Another high price for Arabs would be the immigration of thousands of Jews from the Soviet Union to occupied Palestine. This would be in exchange for allowing the Soviet Union to act as a partner in this international calamity and disaster for the Arab cause.

Furthermore, if a debate on Egypt's return to the Arab League or the resumption of relations, even bilateral, between each Arab country and Cairo, were to be included on the conference agenda, this will also be treason and (?another) collapse. There must be a total Arab boycott of the Egyptian regime and any Arab country that forms any kind of relationship with the treacherous Egyptian regime.

I am certain that there will be violent reactions from the new rejectionist Arab generation to any Arab regime that builds bridges with the treacherous Egyptian regime. Zionism will cross these bridges into every Arab country, just like the fable we used to hear in which a one-eyed Jew will ride his donkey and conquer Arab countries. The donkey is Egypt and the one-eyed Jew is Moshe Dayan. Indeed, it started in Moshe Dayan's days, and this Jew will ride it to conquer Arab countries. Egypt is now announcing the glad tidings of renewed relations between the Zionist enemy and the world. It went to the African states and convinced them to restore relations with the Zionist enemy. Egypt has destroyed 20 years of work by 'Abd al-Nasir to sever all ties between Africa and the Zionist enemy. Each day, Patrice [as heard] Ghali goes off to an African country. He goes to a different African state every week or month. He convinces them, begs them to restore relations with the Zionist enemy so Egypt will not be the only African country to have renewed its ties with this enemy. That's a fact.

We contacted and presented strong protests to those African states that restored relations with the Zionist enemy. They said: No, this was done at the request of Egypt, the largest Arab state. Egypt is located on the Palestinian border. It asked us to renew our ties with the Zionist enemy.

Egypt wants the Arabs to recognize the Israeli enemy as it did. This is Egypt's role now; it is trying to convince the Arabs to establish relations with the enemy and abandon the Palestinian question so the Arabs themselves will disappear. If we recognize the Israelis and save ourselves, good; but once they have been recognized, the Israelis will still have atomic weapons and will continue to expand. The Arabs and the Arab homeland will be swallowed up and destroyed, and on its ruins a Zionist empire will be established from the ocean to the Gulf. If recognition alone were the price of our continued existence! However, we will not remain on this earth no matter how many of us recognize the enemy, for the enemy is determined to Judaize North Africa, to reach the Euphrates and the Nile, to take the rivers from this region and seize its water resources, and to leave the Arabs to live like red Indians.

If the Arabs want to implement the joint defense treaty, it should not be done solely against Iran. They should apply it against the United States, which attacked an Arab country; and against France and the United States, which are now fighting an Arab state, Libya. The document should be used against the Israelis, who have occupied Palestine, an Arab state; and against Britain, which participated in NATO's assault on Libya. In addition, it should be applied against Italy, which has joined the ban against Libya and deliberately forgotten its interests in the Arab world; and against France over Chad, which opposes Libya. Then we should apply it against Iran.

Very well, if the Arabs put the joint defense treaty into effect against the Israelis, the United States, Britain, France, and Italy, we will agree and sign as proof that we accept the list, which will have Iran on the last line. We will then give our consent to employ the treaty against Iran. We are certain, though, that the Arabs will not fight the United States or the Israelis, and thus we realize our terms are impossible. We will agree to implement the joint defense treaty against Iran only if it is also used against the United States, the Israelis, the English, and the French. If the Arabs fight these states, including Iran, we will be with them.

Moreover, the process of suspicious contacts began immediately after this conference was announced. These contacts raised hundreds of questions. U.S. Secretary of State Shuwaltuz [pejorative Arabic term meaning "tail"] visited the Arab countries and went into action. Then the U.S. secretary of defense made his move and toured several Arab countries, followed by the energy secretary, who did the same thing. Then there were the congressional delegations. At that point, King Husayn slid off the ice in Finland, down to Egypt, Britain, and the place where the donkeys are tied [reference to Oman]. All these dubious visits would make any nationalist, any revolutionary, and anyone who does not want to disgrace himself, and who wants to preserve his revolutionary ideology before the masses, refuse to attend this summit.

If we trace the moves made by King Husayn after his announcement of this conference, we will have a great many questions. If we follow the visits of Americans to the region after the same announcement, we will also have a great many questions. [Words indistinct] I do not feel there is any need for further questions.

Morocco

King Receives Iraqi President's Envoy, Message

LD312334 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II received Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, member of the RCC and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's envoy to his majesty the king, at the royal palace in Fes at noon today.

At the end of the audience the Iraqi envoy made a statement to newsmen which said in part:

[Begin recording] (?I delivered) a message from his excellency the president to his majesty which discussed conditions in the area, particularly matters touching on the convening of the upcoming Arab summit conference. A discussion also took place on regional affairs and the Iraq-Iran war. [end recording]

The meeting was attended by his majesty's advisers Ahmed Reda Guedira and Ahmed Bensouda. It was also attended by the Iraqi ambassador to Morocco.

Kuwait

Bomb Near Interior Ministry Causes No Casualties

LD030933 Kuwait KUNA in English 0854 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 3 (KUNA)—An explosion which occurred at Al-Shamiyah vicinity near Kuwait's city center this morning resulted from an explosive device which was planted near an idle car, the Interior Ministry said.

The bomb was placed in a car park near the Interior Ministry Headquarters in Al-Shamiyah, the ministry said.

The blast which took place at 9:40 a.m. local time (06:40 GMT) only shattered windows of a number of vehicles in the parking lot, it added.

Cabinet Discusses Arab Summit, Vorontsov Visit

LD011426 Kuwait KUNA in English 1330 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 1 (KUNA)—The Council of Ministers reviewed during its weekly meeting Sunday current inter-Arab contacts in preparation for the extraordinary Arab summit scheduled for coming Sunday in Amman, targetting a unified Arab stance toward various fateful issues.

State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Rashid al-Rashid said that such stance would attain the desired limit of Arab solidarity to confront challenges and dangers threatening the Arab nation's security.

The ministers began their meeting, chaired by H.H. the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, by taking note of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's letter to H.H. the amir, Al-Rashid elaborated.

The message, which tackled development of events in the Arabian Gulf, included Gorbachev's assertion of his country's rejection of Iranian aggressive practices, its keenness on maintaining Kuwait's sovereignty and territorial integrity and backing to the Security Council Resolution 598 calling for an immediate settlement to the Iraq-Iran war.

They also reviewed results of the visit to Kuwait by First Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov within a tour that took him also to Iraq and from here to Iran.

Vorontsov's talks with Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, after meeting H.H. the amir to convey Gorbachev's message covered Arab Gulf developments and Moscow's stands toward them.

H.H. the crown prince briefed the ministers on the positive meetings H.H. had with official and popular delegations including the chairman and members of the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Higher Housing Council, Higher Planning Council in addition to security and military leaderships.

During these meetings, the conferees exchanged views over current situation in the light of latest developments on various levels, Al-Rashid said, adding that H.H. explained to the official and popular representatives government steps to contain such developments and any possible repercussions.

H.H. hailed the positive spirit reflected by those sectors and their will to exert utmost efforts to confront such developments and to back the government in any steps in this regard.

The meetings fall in line with consultations among the Kuwaitis asserting the Kuwaiti leadership's keenness to solidify national unity in face of any threats to the country, Al-Rashid explained.

Civil Defense Drive Opens; Turnout 'Heavy'

LD311848 Kuwait KUNA in English 1739 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 31 (KUNA)—Kuwaiti civil defense volunteers started Saturday signing up at registration centers throughout Kuwait as officials stressed that joining the national drive for recruiting civil defense volunteers is the least citizens could give to their country.

According to officials, turnout was satisfactory on the first day of the campaign, and they expected citizens would turn in force in the coming few days to register in the civil defence squads.

The mukhtar of Sabah al-Salim suburb, whose locality belongs to the Governorate of Al-Ahmadi told KUNA that some volunteers were turned away because their documents were not in order, or they themselves did not meet conditions of enlistment.

"Voluntarism is the least Kuwaiti citizen could offer his country in these critical circumstances surrounding Kuwait," the Sabah al-Salim mukhtar said.

He suggested that all age groups, men and women, should be allowed to enlist in the civil defense squads, arguing that this would strengthen their nationalist spirit.

The mukhtar of Khaldiya, meanwhile, noted that he had received many telephone queries from elders about the procedures of registering in the civil defense.

A spokesman for the civil defense, Lieutenant Sami Abdullah indicated that men and women civil defense volunteers will each receive different training.

Women, the officer went on, will train on first aid exercises and presenting lectures in civil defense requirements, while men's programs will focus on combating fires, mechanical and electrical training, first aid and clearing rubble.

Citizens also spoke forcefully in support of the program of setting up civil defense squads. 'Abd al-Salam al-Baajan expressed belief that the squads should be permanent and not confined to times of war and national crises.

Al-Baajan, who was enthusiatically registering as a volunteer, said the squads across the country should coordinate work, among themselves and with the fire brigade at times of fire, rescue works and traffic congestion.

Another citizen, Husayn al-Safran, expressed pleasure at having the opportunity to enlist in the civil defense squads, characterising this as only a small national contribution.

An old lady called on the authorities to drop a condition that volunteers should be less than 45 years old, saying she is extremely anxious to join the campaign.

According to enlistment conditions, recruits should be between 18-45 years old, Kuwaiti nationals of benign conduct and not required for military service.

Late reports tonight indicated a heavy turnout at registration centers, and the Interior Ministry reacted by opening registration centers in all localities.

Oman

Sultan Qabus To Attend Amman Arab Summit

JN011553 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Nov 87

["Text" of statement issued by the sultan's court; date not given]

[Text] God willing and in God's care, His Majesty Sultan Qabus will join the leaders of the sisterly Arab countries at the extraordinary Arab summit. That meeting is scheduled to open in Amman, capital of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on 8 November 1987. May the brothers meet with success and their combined efforts be blessed for the good of the entire Arab nation. We wish his majesty Godspeed.

Saudi Arabia

King, Cabinet Review Arab Summit, Mosque Project

LD021850 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1709 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Al-Madinah, 2 Nov (SPA)—King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, the custodian of the two holy mosques, presided over a session of the Council of Ministers at Tibah Palace in Al-Madinah today, Monday, 2 November 1987.

Following the meeting, Minister of Information 'Ali al-Sha'ir told SPA: "Proceeding from the king's interest in everything concerning the two holy mosques and the two holy cities of Mecca and Al-Madinah, the council began its deliberations by reviewing all reports submitted to his majesty on gradual additions to the prophet's mosque. It also studied plans to develop and improve Al-Madinah. The council took these steps to determine what has been accomplished this year and what will soon be done. The custodian of the two holy mosques stressed that efforts to complete the planned extension must be doubled. These actions must be in accordance with the program supervised by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abd-al-Majid ibn 'Abd-al-'Aziz, the amir of Al-Madinah region, in compliance with his majesty's instructions."

Minister al-Sha'ir added: At the king's directive, the Council of Ministers then reviewed a number of political, security, and media reports. These covered the most prominent events of the past few days in the Arab region and the world at large, particularly issues of the hour. The most important of these are the Palestinian question, developments in the Iraq-Iran war, and the Lebanese issue.

The custodian of the two holy mosques briefed the council on his meetings and talks over the past week with the Kingdom's most prominent guests, including: PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat; His Excellency Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who gave the custodian of the two holy mosques a message from his brother, His Excellency Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the YAR president; and His Excellency Nuzhat Kandemir, [name as received] under secretary at the Turkish Foreign Ministry, who brought messages from His Excellency Kenan Evren, the Turkish president, and Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

His excellency the information minister continued: King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud reiterated his best wishes for the emergency Arab summit, which will be held in Amman in 5 days. He hopes it will produce the positive results that the peoples of the Arab nation look forward to with such interest and expectation.

The king stated: "The meeting of the brothers, the leaders of the Arab nation, at the upcoming Arab summit will clearly address many fateful Arab issues. These are questions that will present themselves and which will be discussed to find suitable solutions. We all undoubtedly

realize that the critical circumstances facing the region and the vast responsibility placed on Arab leaders make it imperative for all of us, due to the bitter reality of the region, to make every effort to forget our marginal differences and bridge the gaps between us. This will allow us to come together on issues that concern this nation and that will enhance its prestige. It will also enable us to speak as one and bolster our nation's solidarity on the road of common good and beneficial, constructive deeds.

"Our enemies are watching, lying in wait, and continuously working to deepen our differences. We all know this. However, our hopes are pinned—after God—on the wisdom and farsightedness of our brothers and the fact that they best realize the dimensions of the serious conspiracy hatched by the enemies of our nation. God Almighty has ordered us to hold fast to His word and to remain united. We should support each other in one strong, cohesive unit to attain our common goal."

Radio Views Iranian Arms Deals With USSR, PRC

LD301145 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Husayn al-'Askari commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union recently agreed to supply Iran with sophisticated weapons, including Scorpion surface-to-surface missiles. About 3 weeks ago, Soviet and Iranian officials signed an agreement providing for joint cooperation in various fields, including—for the first time—Soviet participation in oil exploration projects in southern Iran. The accord also stated that Iran would initially export 100,000 barrels of oil a day in exchange for Soviet arms. However, this figure can be reviewed. In addition, Aeroflot is to resume its flights to Tehran.

It is clear that these very friendly relations between Moscow and Tehran, ties that Tehran initiated by courting Moscow after initially spurning it, suddenly developed after the passage of UN Security Council Resolution 598. This document calls for an arms embargo against the party rejecting a cease-fire. The Soviet Union began to show sympathy for Iran; this has hindered the effectiveness of the Security Council resolution.

Prompted by the game of interests, Communist China has also taken Iran's side to compete against the Soviets for the title of exclusive dealer with Iran. Beijing has additionally played a role in supplying arms to Iran and does not wish to lose its position to Moscow.

The views of Beijing and Moscow have thus converged at the point of exploiting the frustration and failure felt by Iranian officials at their inability to decide the war with Iraq in Tehran's favor. This has led them to accept, at a very high price, Soviet-Sino conditions for obtaining arms.

What is strange is the fact that Tehran's rulers, who are crawling to reach the Kremlin steps, deliver pompous speeches that describe the Soviet Union as heretical and its leaders as red devils. This is a very strange paradox, yet not so strange coming from Iran's leaders, who act outside the bounds of reason without understanding the heart of matters. They have lost all sense of time and place. This makes them the butt of jokes by those dealing with them. These parties realize that the dimensions of the very acute crisis squeezing the necks of Tehran's leaders have prompted these officials to strike a deal with the devil himself, in the belief that this will bring them success. Adventurers and arms merchants have routinely found their dealings with this stupid leadership, which cannot see beyond its own nose, to be a golden opportunity. This is their chance to achieve political and material gains that can be attained only by dealing with Iran's leadership, which is controlled by two things: despair over the present and fear for the future.

Ramadan Addresses Opening of Baghdad Fair
JN011513 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1110 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Speech by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, at the opening of the 24th Baghdad International Fair on 1 November—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Honorable heads of delegations, honorable brothers and guests, ladies and gentlemen. It is an honor and a pleasure for me to represent His Excellency President leader Saddam Husayn, may God protect him, in opening the 24th Baghdad International Fair and to convey to you his greetings and best wishes for a pleasant stay in Baghdad, the capital of victory, glory, and peace. [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen, during the last 19 years Iraq has worked to enhance the socialist course, to mobilize all economic and human resources, and to utilize them in the best possible manner within the framework of economic plans to advance the comprehensive and balanced development of all sectors of the national economy. The revolution has managed to bring about essential changes in the structure of the national economy, primarily the durable nationalization decision, which has contributed to the imposition of national sovereignty and the freeing of oil resources, now being used for construction and progress.

Although the Iranian aggression, along with other hostile forces, has sought to hinder the progress, development, and enhancement of this country's economy, we have managed, thanks to our balanced policies and measures, to provide the prerequisites of economic and social development and to guarantee its continuation and stability. The facts of the revolution's march during the 1968-87 period reflect the depth and effectiveness of the policies and measures adopted and pursued by the political leadership. National income has increased by 16 percent annually, while per capital income reached 718 Iraqi dinars in 1986, compared to 112 dinars in 1968. [passage omitted]

Dear brothers and friends, it has become clear that the oppressive ruling clique in Tehran has sought from the beginning to undermine our country and the accomplishments of our revolution. Those backward people who came to rule in Iran with the help of Zionist currents have from the day they arrived hurled unlimited hatred and hostility against Iraq and its nationalist course, as well as against the Arab nation. They have used every means of evil and sabotage to prevent Iraq and the Arabs from bringing about the desired awakening and renaissance. They remain humiliated and backward, retarding the development of the Arabs. Thus, Zionism and anti-Arab forces will have a chance to impose hegemony on their resources and deny them their historic and legitimate rights to freedom and progress.

For more than 7 years, our steadfast country has confronted the greatest challenge in the experience of any of the world's peoples. It is a multifaceted challenge entailing immense financial resources, having many parties to it, and involving alliances forged in confrontation. Despite this challenge, however, our strong experience continues to be enriched and remains viable and fruitful. The wartime conditions imposed on us cannot halt our progress. [passage omitted]

Our oil revenues, which have increased this year and which will continue to increase in the near future after the second phase of the pipeline through Saudi Arabia has been completed, will be used to meet our basic needs and for projects essential to complete the modern basis of the country's development in various sectors.

Gentlemen, since the beginning of the aggression and throughout the war years—despite the dangers and troubles that sought to undermine our political position based on the legitimate defense of our country, our rights, and adherence to the principles of peace, justice, and an entrenched sense of human responsibility—our position remains unchanged. We have stressed in international forums—at the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the ICO, and all other international gatherings—the need to achieve a just and comprehensive peace and to see compliance with international law. With the passage of time, an Arab and international stand that understands, supports, and values Iraq's peaceful stands has emerged.

On this occasion, we would like to assert that Iraq, the victim of aggression, has called for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace. From our firm and principled position, we have responded favorably to all international mediation efforts and endeavors to end the war. Throughout the last 7 years, we have accepted UN Security Council resolutions. We accepted the first resolution, No 479, issued on 28 September 1980. We also welcomed Resolution 598 and called for its implementation in letter and spirit, reflecting Iraq's prominent and positive role to support the efforts being made to reach a comprehensive settlement of the conflict on the basis of the UN Charter. Iraq also expressed its readiness to implement this resolution in cooperation with the UN Security Council and the UN secretary general, and displayed good intentions in this regard. Iraq showed its good faith by halting the activities of its air and naval forces following the issuance of the resolution in order to give international diplomacy a chance to play its desired role. The Iraqi leadership, represented by His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, has on more than one occasion affirmed its acceptance of the resolution based on our principled and firm position, which seeks to establish a just and comprehensive peace on the basis of international law and the UN Charter.

However, as you know, Iran, which rejected the UN Security Council resolution issued in September 1980 and Resolution No 588 issued in October 1986, in reality

rejected UN Security Council Resolution 598. Iranian officials have worked to undermine this resolution, unanimously adopted by the UN Security Council. The Tehran regime has not only chosen to show disrespect for the international will and to reject the UN Security Council resolution, but it has escalated and expanded the scale of its aggressions against Iraq. At a time when international endeavors to establish peace are being exerted, it continues its barbaric shelling of residential quarters in Basra. This intransigent regime has gone too far by launching five missiles at Baghdad this month. All of these missiles landed in residential areas. The ugliest and most criminal of these missile attacks was the one on the Balat al-Shuhada' elementary school; the victims were scores of innocent women and children. [passage omitted]

This abnormal policy requires an effective international position to confront this regime and to use every means to force it to end its aggression and to respect the international community's will, as respresented by Resolution 598. Iraq, which has cooperated with international organizations headed by the UN Security Council, desires peace and realizes its responsibility to itself, the region, and the world. This policy is obvious, declared, and known to all the world. However, Iraq will accept nothing less than a comprehensive peace that ends all elements of aggression and war in accordance with Resolution 598, including all its articles. This resolution must be implemented totally. Simultaneously, Iraq rejects any attempt to emphasize one aspect of the war at the expense of others, which would circumvent the resolution and prolong the persistent aggression of the expansionist Tehran regime.

Gentlemen, on this occasion of Baghdad's hosting a gathering of businessmen from fraternal and friendly states, we declare that Iraq, which has displayed all readiness to help establish a just and full peace, will forcefully pursue its legitimate defense policy and use every means to force the Iranian regime to halt its hostile policy. Iraq, under His Excellency President leader Saddam Husayn, may God protect him, who has scored victory for his heroic sons over the aggressors and thwarted their conspiracies throughout the last 7 years of war, is capable of defending its territory for many long years. The Khomeyniites, whose aggression and power is fed by the Zionists, imperialists, and regional and international opportunist parties, will see that they, their agents, and their masters are too weak to undermine great, steadfast, and developed Iraq. During the 8th year of the war, our strength is at its best. [passage omitted]

Arab Leaders Telephone Saddam Husayn on War

Saudi King Voices Support

JN311102 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1042 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Oct (INA)—At 1230 today, President Saddam Husayn received a telephone call from the Saudi monarch, his brother King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques. The custodian of the two holy mosques affirmed Saudi Arabia's firm support for Iraq in confronting the Iranian regime's aggression and crimes against the Iraqi people. He also expressed Saudi Arabia's solidarity with and support for Iraq in defending its territory and sovereignty, as well as the Arab nation and its dignity.

President Saddam Husayn thanked his brother, the custodian of the two holy mosques, for Saudi Arabia's clear pan-Arab stand on behalf of Iraq. The president expressed his appreciation to the custodian of the two holy mosques for his fraternal initiative, affirming the confidence of Iraq—leadership and people—in the strength of the existing relations between the two sister countries.

King Husayn Affirms Solidarity

JN011105 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Nov (INA)—His Excellency President Saddam Husayn received a telephone call from His Majesty King Husayn of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan this morning.

His Majesty King Husayn affirmed Jordan's firm solidarity with Iraq and its support for the battle Iraq is waging in defense of the Arab nation and its dignity. His majesty the king condemned the continued Iranian aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation. He also denounced the missile attacks on residential areas in Baghdad. Furthermore, his majesty the king affirmed the depth of the existing fraternal bilateral relations which serve the Arab nation and elevate its standing.

His Excellency President Saddam Husayn expressed his thanks and appreciation of the fraternal initiative launched by His Majesty King Husayn and affirmed that Iraq—its leadership and people—is proud of the pan-Arab stand taken by fraternal Jordan in support of Iraq's pan-Arab battle. President Saddam Husayn wished His Majesty King Husayn and the fraternal Jordanian people continued pride and dignity.

Editorial on Iran's Attempts To Thwart Peace

JN300814 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (INA)—In its editorial today, *Al-Jumhuriyah* once again draws the attention of the international community, specifically the UN Security Council permanent members, to the Iranian maneuvers to undermine peace and pursue war and aggression against Iraq and the countries in the region.

Al-Jumhuriyah says that the aggressive Iranian regime combines its maneuvers to hamper the international consensus with further escalation of its military operations against our national sovereignty and against our

people's security, properties, and stability. It also escalates its military operations against the sovereignty and independence of several Arab Gulf countries and threatens expansion against countries in the region and the Arab nation.

Al-Jumhuriyah affirms that any procrastination in implementing the UN Security Council's resolution will give the Iranian rulers more opportunities to flout the international community's consensus and inflict further damage on the countries in the region and the world's interests there.

Al-Jumhuriyah adds that the decisive termination of the Iranian aggression is now the most urgent demand. It is the only chance to restore regional stability and security and the only real interest for those in and outside the region.

Al-Jumhuriyah concludes by affirming that great Iraq, armed with its faith and strength, led by victorious leader Saddam Husayn, and supported by its people, will be ready for peace or to break the aggressors' backs without hesitation.

Communique No 2,895 Details 31 Oct-1 Nov Combat

JN011724 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Communique No 2,895 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 November 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious Armed Forces are continuing with their struggle. They carried out combat operations last night and today, inflicting the following further losses on our country's enemies, the Zionist Khomeyniites:

1. Eight enemy personnel were either killed or wounded, one shovel [preceding word in English] was destroyed, and five vehicles—one of them large—were burned and destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector. 2. One scoundrel was killed, two heavy machineguns, and one 106-mm gun were destroyed, and two ammunition dumps were blown up in the II Army Corps central sector.

3. One enemy personnel was killed and one machinegun emplacement and one infantry position were destroyed in the III Army Corps east of Al-Basrah.

4. Two enemy personnel were killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. An ammunition dump was detonated in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

5. Seven enemy personnel were killed and one machinegun and one infantry position were destroyed and their occupants killed on VII Army Corps front.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 November 1987

Estonian Official, Delegation Arrive 1 Nov

JN021156 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Bagdhad, 2 Nov (INA)—Estonian SSR [ESSR] Foreign Minister Arnold Gren arrived in Baghdad last night with his accompanying delegation to attend celebrations to mark Iraqi-Soviet friendship days scheduled to begin here tomorrow. Arnold Gren will hold talks with a number of officials on developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The ESSR foreign minister is accompanied by an artistic group that will perform a number of activities in Iraq.

French Prime Minister Arrives, Greeted by Shamir

[Editorial Report] Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 1357 GMT on 1 November begins a live 17-minute report on the state ceremony for French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac at the Rose Garden facing the Knesset building in Jerusalem. The French and Israeli national anthems are played while a 19-salvo gun salute is heard in the background. Chirac reviews an honor guard and then proceeds to the dais alongside Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Both prime ministers then deliver their speeches in French with superimposed Hebrew paraphrased translation.

Taking the podium at 1406 GMT, Prime Minister Shamir greets the French visitor on behalf of the Israeli Government and people, saying that this "is a special and important day which will be recorded in history as reflecting the rich and special relationship between Israel and France. Your presence here is a manifestation of the resurgence in our relations in the last few years which we welcome." Shamir concludes by voicing the hope that in the course of Chirac's stay they will have the opportunity "to discuss various issues and to strengthen bilateral relations." Shamir then wishes all members of Chirac's entourage a pleasant and beneficial visit.

French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac takes the podium at 1410 GMT, saying that he is filled with emotion and pleasure upon stepping on the land of Israel, a country with such deep roots in history. Chirac notes that in this visit he is bringing along the goodwill "which attests to the quality of the relations between our two countries," and says that he is confident that this goodwill is shared by Israel. That is why the talks will be fruitful. The French visitor points out that a great deal remains to be done as far as cultural, scientific, economic, and commercial relations are concerned in order to emphasize the strength of Israeli-French ties. "In this same spirit of confidence of honesty, let us examine the situation in the region in the hope that this visit will contribute to the peace process. I am sure that there is nothing that unites the nations of the Middle East more than the desire for a just peace and security. Nothing can justify putting an end to the search for a just and lasting agreement." Chirac goes on to say that "France has always been prepared to make its contribution toward a more stable and just world." The French prime minister concludes by noting that "this is what I would like to convey to the Israeli people in the confidence that this message will definitely be heard. Through your offices, Mr Prime Minister, allow me once again to express the feelings of appreciation and friendship of the French people toward your nation."

Tel Aviv IDF Radio ends its live coverage at 1414 GMT, resuming its normal programming.

Speaks at Knesset Welcome

LD012053 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Jacques Chirac arrived on an official 48-hour visit to Israel this afternoon. He is the first French head of government to pay an official visit to the Jewish state since it was set up in 1948. In his welcome speech in the Gardan of Roses in Jerusalem, Jacques Chirac was anxious to stress the patient and persistent role of France in support of peace in the Middle East:

[Begin recording] I come with the hope that this visit may contribute to the cause of peace. I am convinced that nothing brings the peoples of the Middle East together more than this joint aspiration for peace and security with respect for law and justice. Nothing can justify giving up the search for a settlement which is just and lasting.

Less than anyone, France, with so many affinities and traditional ties to your country and the region, cannot remain indifferent to this basic aspiration. It intends to continue the patient, persistent, and difficult exercise with the aim of calming tensions and promoting normal relations between the peoples. Quite naturally it hopes—and I reaffirm this to you here solemnly—to participate in the search for ways of peace in the Middle East. That is also your ambition. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Holds Talks With Shamir

TA011955 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1930 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir tonight stated that the superpowers can help bring about a dialogue on peace between the parties in the Middle East. In a speech at a state banquet in honor of French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, Shamir said that in the present conditions Israel is prepared to conduct negotiations with Jordan as well as with those Palestinian Arabs who recognize Israel and renounce the path of terrorism.

The prime minister earlier held a lengthy meeting with his French guest. It has been reported that issues pertaining to the peace process, the situation in Lebanon, and the latest events in the Persian Gulf were discussed in the meeting. Tomorrow the talks will continue on bilateral issues, particularly on the expansion of scientific cooperation between the two countries and Israel's wish to improve its trade deficit with France. This has been reported by our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel.

Further on 1 Nov Talks

LD012142 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Jacques Chirac and his Israeli counterpart, Yitzhaq Shamir, held private talks in Jerusalem this afternoon for nearly 90 minutes in an atmosphere which was more than friendly. It was even intimate, Mr Shamir's spokesman said. During this conversation all the problems of the Middle East were brought up, as well as East-West relations and notably the question of Jews in the Soviet Union.

The French Prime Minister is due to remain a further 48 hours in Israel. [passage omitted]

Attends Banquet With Shamir

LD012348 Paris Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Excerpt] In Jerusalem Jacques Chirac confirmed this evening the traditional position of France towards the Jewish state. On the occasion of a dinner given by his Israeli counterpart, Yitzhaq Shamir. The French premier said he believes that Israel's right to exist in safety should be guaranteed without any ambiguity. But he added that the right of the Palestinian people to determine and ensure their future must be recognized and allowed to be implemented. Jacques Chirac also reiterated that France favors an international peace conference in the Middle East, rather than direct state-to-state negotiations, as wanted by Yitzhaq Shamir. [passage omitted]

Meets With Shamir 2 Nov

TA021611 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Report by 'Oz Frankel]

[Text] It is hard to say that Jacques Chirac's talks in Jerusalem are of a rich political content. The French prime minister is a staunch supporter of the international peace conference. Yitzhaq Shamir, the host prime minister, is a strong opponent of one. Discussions therefore are moving on to other subjects.

Shamir complained that the Egyptians are not contributing to the normalization process between them and Israel. He maintained this is a deliberate policy of the Cairo government. Chirac believes Egypt will warm up its relations with Israel only if it manages to move closer to the Arab countries first. Chirac said he has never agreed in the past and will not agree in the future to meet with Yasir 'Arafat. According to him, the PLO is not the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

The visiting prime minister said that for the past 10 years he has tried to deal with the plight of Syrian Jewry but without success. Shamir thanked Chirac for the assistance he extended in the struggle for Soviet Jewry. Shamir believes their plight should be presented as an international problem that calls for an international solution, and not only as a problem of human beings. Chirac agrees and believes that the time is ripe to pressure the Soviets on this issue.

The discussion between the two prime ministers also included bilateral problems. It appears that here we can refer to some success in the visit, if there was any at all. In reply to a request from Shamir, Chirac promised to act to increase Israeli exports to France. The two also discussed detailed plans to strengthen scientific cooperation between Israel and France through a number of joint projects.

Shamir Denies Possessing Nuclear Weapons

TA011655 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Nov 87 p A8

[Report by Refa'el Mann]

[Excerpt] "Israel does not have nuclear weapons," Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated 2 days ago. He reiterated the official Israeli version that "Israel would not be the first country to introduce nuclear weapons to the Middle East." Shamir was speaking to a conference of foreign journalists held in Moshav Shoresh. A Scandinavian journalist asked the prime minister what Israel had done with the heavy water supplied by Norway. Shamir denied that this water had been used for other than peaceful needs. [passage omitted]

Shamir Comments on Landau, NEWSWEEK Reports

TA021701 Tel Aviv Educational Television in Hebrew 1500 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Studio interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Ilana Dayan—live]

[Text] [Dayan] Good evening, Sir.

[Shamir] Good evening.

[Dayan] You received the Landau report on Friday, have had time to peruse it, and have already praised it for covering so much ground and for being so exhaustive and thorough. Would it not be correct to say, however, that it is more difficult to be pleased with the content?

[Shamir] No, I think the report is excellent. In general, the Shin Bet's antiterrorist campaign is worthy of great praise, and I highly admire its success. At the same time, the report finds some wrongdoings in the path taken to achieve this goal. The Shin Bet's fight against terrorism is not a simple matter. It is an incessant affair that has been going on for decades, one that must always succeed fully.

[Dayan] The question, though, Mr Shamir, is at what cost—and perhaps this is a good time to quote, with your permission—what I believe is universally accepted as the key sentence in the report: Perjury has been a norm in the Shin Bet for 16 years. Does this surprise you, or come as a complete shock?

[Shamir] This is one wrong, and not a slight one, that the reports points out. It is understandable that in this persistent, complex struggle errors are made from time to time, because it is not easy to carry out this battle day and night without respite. I believe, there was a transgression that was not committed maliciously, but out of

coercion stemming from reality and cumulative constraints. It was a practice until the time came to put an end to it, rectify this wrongdoing, and revamp the system.

The authors of the report repeatedly state that the Shin Bet has been and is doing great work. It should not be condemned, but should also not commit anything that should not be done. That is why the Shin Bet must terminate this practice and correct the evils. The report furthermore achieves one other thing: It is not satisfied merely with criticizing. It specifies precisely what route the Shin Bet must embark on to continue to defeat terrorism through respect for the principles of law and justice.

[Dayan] We will, naturally, still devote time to that route and on the recommendations appended to the report, but with your permission, I would like to examine in a little more detail what you termed transgressions. It seems to me that it was you who coined the phrase twilight zone in which the Shin Bet operates, an area that stretches between security and the law. At any rate, the report stipulates, if I may quote: There is no such thing as a twilight zone. The law itself must guarantee the proper framework within which the Shin Bet is to operate. Do you think the Shin Bet will now have greater difficulties in operating?

[Shamir] I never talked about a twilight zone, nor did I see a conflict between security and the due process of law and justice. It is not easy to find the golden mean. Definitely not easy. For example, several wonderful people failed to find the way to merge security needs with the demands of law and justice. Based on lengthy experience, the distinguished committee's report sets the course. I believe that due to the wealth of experience it has, the Shin Bet will encounter no difficulty in pursuing this course and will refrain from committing these transgressions which, incidentally, have not occurred for some time now.

[Dayan] When you say this phenomenon has ceased, do you mean that this was done by dismissing certain people from the Shin Bet?

[Shamir] Not through dismissal, but by an instruction to stop doing this. The Shin Bet personnel do not deserve to be fired. They did what they did only with the purest of intentions.

[Dayan] Which leads me to my next question on the recommendation included in the report that no charges be filed against Shin Bet personnel who erred. The attorney general said he would consult with the Cabinet before making any decision on indictments. What will you recommend that he do?

[Shamir] I believe the Cabinet will recommend, no decide, that the report and its conclusions be adopted, and that the attorney general act in accordance with the committee's recommendations. I believe the attorney general knows this. I presume this is what will happen, but I have not yet decided. Still, I believe this is what will happen, and this will be good both for security and for justice and law.

[Dayan] Mr Shamir, we have already heard that some defendants, or others who are already in jail, are seeking retrial. Furthermore, the committee recommends that such a procedure take place. Do you think there are many cases like Nafsu's, where innocent people are serving time on the basis of testimony extracted from them forcibly?

[Shamir] To the best of my knowledge, there are no such cases. If there are, they are the exception to the rule. The committee, too, stated that Shin Bet personnel have always taken heed not to convict innocent people.

[Dayan] In that case, those few will encounter no difficulties in seeking retrials since you believe we should not expect a wave of such requests.

[Shamir] That is correct. I do not think so. Perhaps they will attempt to pursue this course of action, but they will soon understand that those who committed crimes and harmed the state will not succeed.

[Dayan] Incidentally, Mr Shamir, a similar demand has already been raised by the Jewish underground detainees, who contend that their admissions were also extracted forcibly by the Shin Bet. You had voted in favor of a law granting amnesty to the underground members. Will you also support retrials for these detainees?

[Shamir] As is known, I support the pardoning of underground members who have been tried. I do not care much about the way this is achieved. I do not know whether they will seek retrial or not, and I cannot think how this could help them. I think the only way to end this sad affair is through pardon, not retrials.

[Dayan] We devoted a large portion of this interview to the recommendations, and I would like to point out one recommendation, at least, that leads straight to your door. It calls for the establishment of a limited ministerial committee to discuss exceptionally serious cases, as the report called them. Are you planning to begin setting up such a committee?

[Shamir] After the Cabinet holds a debate and after the committee's recommendations are adopted, I will act in accordance with those recommendations.

[Dayan] Mr Shamir, to conclude this chapter, I would like us to touch upon several other issues. Let me ask you this: Of the 16 years the report addresses, you served as prime minister for nearly 4 years altogether.

[Shamir] You should deduct 1 year.

[Dayan] Yes. As Yitzhaq Shamir the man, do you feel wronged now?

[Shamir] No one wronged me. I know that people who act also make mistakes. Only those who do not do anything never make mistakes.

[Dayan] In the short time we still have, I would like to touch upon at least one more issue, that of the mysterious meeting you held with Husayn last summer in the 'Arava. According to *Newsweek*, not only did you meet with him, but your views became more moderate as a result of that meeting. Your office has already issued a firm denial. But had such a meeting been held, would you have told us about it?

[Shamir] Not necessarily, of course. I have done a lot of things in my life that I never disclosed.

[Dayan] Which means that one should not infer too much from your denial.

[Shamir] No. I say that the entire story is an invention, something imagined, and never happened.

[Dayan] And will it never happen, either?

[Shamir] Who can tell? After all, I said many times that I am prepared to meet with any Arab leader who is interested in peace.

[Dayan] Even in the 'Arava?

[Shamir] The venue is immaterial. I said the offer stands anywhere, anytime.

[Dayan] Thank you very much for coming to the studio, Mr Prime Minister.

[Shamir] Thank you.

Shamir Adviser Elaborates on 'False' Story

TA020708 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Telephone interview with Avi Pazner, the prime minister's media adviser, by Mikha Friedman—live]

[Text] [Friedman] This is the *Newsweek* report, which has already been denied: Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Jordan's King Husayn met secretly somewhere several months ago somewhere in the 'Arava and discussed the international conference. Avi Pazner, the prime minister's media adviser, good morning to you.

[Pazner] Good morning.

[Friedman] You have said that this story is completely false, that this never happened.

[Pazner] Correct, that is what I said. I said this is a continuation of the speculations, guesses, and disinformation which have marked the past few weeks. This latest report also came within the framework of these false stories, and that is why I denied it last night.

[Friedman] Do you have any idea how this false story originated?

[Pazner] No, but I know that *Newsweek's* correspondent in Israel tried to check out this story last week. I have no idea, however, what he based the story on.

[Friedman] Can you tell me, then, what did happen?

[Pazner] If I issued this denial it means that nothing happened. It is a very nice story, but this does not mean that there is anything behind it. Nothing happened.

[Friedman] Even Shim'on Peres, Yitzhaq Rabin, and others who apparently met with Husayn are in the habit of denying these meetings. So now Shamir is also denying this.

[Pazner] Look, I am not responsible for denials made by others. The denials I am making are based on information. I would not have made this denial unless the prime minister told me to deny this report.

[Friedman] Let me ask another question. Maybe this report is referring to another meeting, not one which took place several months ago in the 'Arava, but rather several weeks ago in Europe or somewhere else—a meeting in which the two did meet.

[Pazner] Look, you yourself are now pursuing this method. This report is a continuation of the stories and speculations. Following Shultz' visit here we witnessed a wave of speculations and stories about the prime minister having changed his position and about auspices. All these stories have been denied one after the other. This story also, to my regret, must be denied.

[Friedman] Shamir wants to meet with Husayn, doesn't he? It simply has not worked out yet.

[Pazner] The prime minister is certainly willing to meet with King Husayn for direct negotiations.

[Friedman] Can you guarantee to us here that when they hold a direct meeting, even if secretly and in the 'Arava, you will not deny the report which will appear later in *Newsweek* or here in Israel?

[Pazner] Look, I deal only with current developments. The future will take care of itself.

More on Landau Commission Report

TA011054 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
1 Nov 87 pp 13-17

["Document: The Commission of Inquiry Into the Shin Bet's Methods of Interrogating Hostile Terrorist Activity—the Full Report"—*Ha'aretz* headline; passages in boldface as published]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Chapter Two: Description of the Facts [passage omitted]

The Terrorist Organizations and "The Armed Struggle"

2.9 We heard the testimonies and perused exhaustive reviews on the evolution of hostile terrorist activity in the territories and in Israel. In essence, we can determine that the terrorist organizations' goal is to destroy the State of Israel by committing terrorist acts and by disrupting the normal course of life.

'Arafat's Fatah began operating in 1965 and is still the most veteran and dominant of Palestinian organizations. It is the major component of the PLO. Fatah sired the concept of "the armed struggle" as a methodology and included it in its "Palestine National Charter" [PNC](of 1968), which says in Article 8:

"The Palestinian people are at the stage of national struggle for the liberation of their homeland. For that reason, differences between Palestinian national forces must give way to the fundamental difference that exists between Zionism and imperialism on the one hand and the Palestinian Arab people on the other. On that basis, the Palestinian masses, both as organizations and as individuals, whether in the homeland or in the places they now live as refugees, constitute **a single national front working for the recovery and liberation of Palestine through armed struggle."**

Article 9: "**Armed struggle is the only way of liberating Palestine** and is thus strategic, not tactical. The Palestinian Arab people hereby affirm their unwavering determination to carry on the armed struggle and to press on toward popular revolution for the liberation of and return to their homeland. They also affirm their right to a normal life in their homeland, to the exercise of their right of self-determination therein, and to sovereignty over it." (our [the commission's] underlining)

It is therefore necessary to note correctly that as long as Fatah upholds this doctrine, violence remains the only way. Indeed, as reaffirmed in the immediate [as publismed] resolution of the 18th session of the PNC held in the spring of this year (1987) in Algiers:

"On the basis of the Palestine National Charter and out of commitment to the PNC resolutions, we emphasize the following fundamentals as the basis for the Palestinian national actions within the framework of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people:"

"On the Palestinian level—an ongoing struggle taking all forms, armed, mass, and political in order to realize the national goals and liberate Palestinian and Arab lands from Israeli conquest...".

In this context, the other Arab terrorist organizations are in tandem with Fatah: **the PFLP** under George Habash, which holds dogmatic Marxist ideologies; and **the DFLP**, led by Nayif Hawatimah, which has recently joined PLO ranks, both also preach an "armed struggle" throughout Eretz Yisra'el, along with other organizations belonging to the "Rejectionist Front."

2.10 This doctrine of destroying the state and killing its civilians is not merely declaratory. We have noticed that to the extent that they can, the terrorist organizations are making supreme efforts to carry out terrorist acts on a prolonged basis to realize their doctrine. They do not differentiate between military or civilian targets: "The armed struggle" is employed against all potential targets. Some of them declare openly that they draw no distinction between military and a civilian targets since both serve Israel's "aggressive policy." Others disguise attacks on civilian targets by claiming that they are military or intelligence targets. As part of "the armed struggle," the terrorist organizations carried out mass murder operations in public places such as on public transportation, in town squares and markets, in movie theaters, and on beaches.

The vast majority of the terrorist acts are planned by terrorists beyond the "Green Line" for implementation within the boundaries of the state. They are carried out with extreme brutality, making no distinction between men, women, or children—any human target serves their purpose. They likewise deal in individual terrorism aimed at private persons—Jews, soldiers, security personnel, and civilians, as well as against Arabs suspected by the terrorist organizations of cooperating with the Israeli authorities. They have been pursuing these schemes incessantly.

Terrorism, or "the armed struggle," as it is called by them, assists the terrorist organizations in implementing their code and in consolidating Palestinian national identity, wherever they are. It helps broaden the ranks of the organizations themselves through recruitment and is aimed at undermining the morale and security of the Israeli population. It furthermore underscores the presence of these organizations in the regional and international arenas—their tactical objective is to rouse the Arab population in the territories and in Israel to stage an open and violent uprising against Israel.

2.11 Although the percentage of that part of the population in the territories (a little under 1 million inhabitants in Judaea and Samaria, and a little more than 500,000 in the Gaza District) that actually deals in hostile terrorist activity and political subversion is minuscule while the vast majority of that population prefers to conduct its life working quietly, the terrorist organizations enjoy the support of the majority of the Arab population in the territories either openly or covertly. They reinforce their hold of them and continue to intimidate them by assassinating the few people who have the courage to take an independent stance on the problem of the relations between that population and the State of Israel and on the possibility of a political solution.

The terrorist organization's control extends beyond the walls of the prisons in which Arab inmates are held. The terrorist organizations maintain a rigid violent hierarchy of leadership on behalf of those organizations, which deals with indoctrination and with the recruitment of new members. Instructions arrive from the terrorist organizations' commands outside the country, and they are implemented to the point of executing those prisoners who are suspected of collaboration with the Israeli authorities.

2.12 As stated above, terrorist activity in Israel and the territories is directed mainly by the headquarters of terrorist organizations outside Israel, which also try to introduce means of warfare (weapons and explosives) into the country. In the past, the most convenient way of achieving that was through the "open bridges" across the Jordan River, but in the past few years effective means have been utilized to make this transfer of means of warfare more difficult (although it has not altogether stopped). Also border control has become more efficient. This is why local homemade weapons have become increasingly popular for carrying out terrorist acts, and why the incidence in which cold weapons (knives) are being used against Jews is on the rise. A large part of these acts stems from locally initiated activity committed without instructions from the terrorist organizations' centers outside our borders. But with time, such local squads could be incorporated within the ranks of one of the established organizations. Disruptions of order, stone throwing, and the hurling of incendiary bottles at vehicles have become more common over the last few years—such incidents have a negative effect, possibly resulting in the death of people traveling on the roads in Israel. These acts are mainly carried out by juveniles under 18, but can involve even 14-year old children.

2.13 **Political subversion**, including support for a terrorist organization, is currently a major component of PLO activity in the territories; the publication of words of praise, sympathy, or encouragement toward violent terrorist acts or acts expressing public identification with an organization; as well as the maintenance of contacts with officials of a terrorist organization (see article 4 of the Anti-Terror Act of 1948, and in the territories: Decree No. 101 banning hostile acts or propaganda). Public "front" bodies to operate among the masses have been established, particularly among the younger generation. Students play an important role in this type of activity. These bodies instructed by the PLO and their members constitute the bedrock and a convenient source of manpower for terrorist activity. Consequently, the number of organizations made up of youths in the territories who are active in political subversion and who have progressed from the stage of open sympathy and incitement to actually carrying out terrorist acts has increased.

2.14 The government bodies whose job is to fight against hostile terrorist activity inside Israel, sabotage it, and prevent it as much as possible, are the IDF, the Israel Police, and the Shin Bet. The IDF's job is to prevent the penetration of terrorists or means of warfare from across the borders of the territories controlled by Israel. The war against terrorism inside these boundaries is entrusted chiefly with the Shin Bet. We shall provide below a brief description of the organizational structure of the Shin Bet and the interrogators' unit within it. Later we will outline the history of the fight against hostile terrorist activity over the past 20 years, specify its problems and achievements, and then proceed to the central issues of our deliberations—namely, the Shin Bet's modes of interrogation and the procedures practiced, and the testimony given by the interrogators in court. Part of this will have to be included in the second, secret part of this report, while part of them will appear in this first part, which will be made public.

2.15 Over the years, the organizations consolidated their ideologies, compartmentalization among and inside the terrorists increased, and professional training for underground activity was expanded to include training in how to withstand interrogation. Moreover, terrorists who had previously been in jail and had experienced interrogation have long been operating in the territories. Some of them had served their complete term, while others were released as part of exchange deals. The prisons themselves are a hotbed of organizing and of ideological and professional training, which includes instruction on how to face up to Shin Bet interrogators.

These facts place difficulties and many obstacles in the ongoing campaign to foil hostile terrorist activity. For many years to come, the Shin Bet must contend with this and persist in its campaign under changing circumstances, improving the tools and methods at its disposal to succeed in this mission.

It is worth stating that no end to terrorist activity can be envisioned. For the foreseeable future this will continue to be the Shin Bet's chief concern and a heavy onus, to be borne particularly by those personnel who deal directly in these fields.

Lawyers To Request Retrials for Terrorists

TA010725 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Nov 87 pp 1, 2

[Report by Menahem Shalev]

[Excerpts] Lawyers representing dozens of convicted terrorists plan to ask for retrials following the presentation on Friday of a report by a judicial commission of inquiry which found that the Shin Bet (General Security Service) systematically committed perjury for the past 16 years.

The commission, headed by former Supreme Court President Moshe Landau, examined the Shin Bet's interrogation methods and found that since 1971 the service had on numerous occasions lied to the courts in connection with the methods with which confessions were extracted from suspects. It decided, however, to "draw a line" over the past and to recommend that none of those responsible or involved be put on trial. The commission repeatedly praised the Shin Bet's efforts and success in fighting terrorism.

The commission sanctioned the use of physical pressure in interrogation, the extent of which is specified in a secret report presented to the prime minister.

Senior legal sources expressed apprehension yesterday that the commission's report might lead to an avalanche of requests for retrials by security prisoners both in Israel and the territories. Several attorneys who have represented convicted terrorists said last night that they would immediately contact their former clients and propose that they file for a retrial.

Attorneys Felicia Langer and Le'a Tzemel, who regularly represent Palestinian suspects in military courts in the territories, said they were considering requesting retrials. Langer said such action was more difficult in the territories, where there is no court of appeals, and where such applications have to be directed to the local military commander or the High Court of Justice. Both lawyers said the report's findings on perjury by the Shin Bet confirmed arguments they have been making for years.

"The report raises questions about the military courts, who for 20 years have placed blind faith in testimony by the Shin Bet, and where my clients have never had success in convincing the courts that their testimony is true," said Langer. "The report also fails to draw operative conclusions against the persons responsible, and, most seriously, sanctions the use of limited force in extracting confessions, in contradiction to the laws of evidence." [passage omitted]

Attorney-General Yosef Harish said last night that the Landau report was "an inspiring milestone for coexistence between the rule of law of an enlightened country on the one hand and the needs of security on the other." Harish will hold consultations in the next few days on the implementation of the report's recommendations.

He is expected to formally stop the police investigation of 'Izzat Nafsu, which has been continuing at a slow pace parallel to the commission's work.

The May Supreme Court decision to clear Nafsu of charges of treason and espionage after it found that his Shin Bet investigators had committed perjury triggered the appointment of the Landau Commission. Ex-Shin Bet executive Yosi Ginossar, who headed Nafsu's interrogation and who was also a key figure in the bus No. 300 cover-up, was the main force behind the Shin Bet's decision to reveal that it had been committing perjury as a matter of policy for over 16 years. [passage omitted]

RSA Envoy Discusses Sanctions, Bilateral Ties

TA301038 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Oct 87 pp 1, 16

[Report on interview with South African Ambassador Eduard Antonie Loubser by Benny Moris on 29 October—place not given]

[Excerpts] Pretoria doesn't regard the defence sanctions recently imposed by Israel against South Africa as "very serious, though they will most definitely make themselves felt," South Africa's Ambassador to Israel Eduard Antonie Loubser, said yesterday, in a rare interview.

"We set up Armscor (South Africa's giant defence industry) because of previous arms sales sanctions and ostracism. We have learned that we cannot rely on any big brother. Our Western allies in the long term are unreliable. Even Great Britain, though Thatcher is most reliable and has sound points of view. But the West is unreliable, so we have learned that we must defend ourselves."

Loubser also mentioned the ban, imposed by Israel's Inner Cabinet last month, on steel imports from South Africa as potentially having "some effect."

"But I am much more concerned about (the sanctions affecting) human relations, sports and cultural links, and mutual visits," he says. "If there are Israelis who feel strongly about visiting South Africa, then let them stay away. Why sanctions?" Loubser does not believe that such feelings are "widespread" in Israel. Indeed, he says that the sanctions decisions by the Inner Cabinet, pased in two stages last March and last month, went "beyond the feeling of the country."

He blames the Inner Cabinet's decision on Western pressures, and asserts: "Your relations with South Africa are not really important to the Americans. It won't be the South African relationship which will lead (to a cut in) American aid (to Israel)."

Because the Israeli sanctions were a product of Western pressure, "there was a certain understanding" for Israel's position in Pretoria and, "as far as one can tell from the South African press, among the South African public," says Loubser. "We shall remain reasonable in our reaction," he adds with a smile.

Will the sanctions affect South African government and public attitudes to South African Jewry? Loubser thinks not, or at least not significantly—as "harsher sanctions," had they been imposed, might have.

Could they increase anti-semitism? "No, that's out. We have a basic point of view. We cannot allow any form of 'anti' feelings—racism, anti-black feeling, or anti-Jewish feeling."

Loubser admits that there is an extreme right" in South Africa which has a banner "that hurts Jewish feelings" (it racalls a swastika). "Let's be adult enough to confess that there are people anti-this or anti-that. But then even here in Kaplan Street (Tel Aviv) I saw a swastika painted on a wall—fortunately not on our (embassy) building." Loubser dismisses such extremists as a fringe element in South African society.

"The leaders of South African Jewry came out very strongly against the sanctions, and the country's best-known Jewish politicians (Helen Suzman, Harry Schwartz—and these are opposition figures,—expressed themselves on the craziness of imposing sanctions." [no closing parentheses as published]

Loubser says that the "presence" of the Jewish community has been "most enriching" for South Africa. [passage omitted]

Loubser acknowledges that Israeli policy towards South Africa, as reflected in the Inner Cabinet's sanctions decisions of March and September, has undergone a "change" during the past few months. "But I see the change as completely unnatural," he says. "It does not reflect the basic feelings of the communities involved. You cannot impose something superficial like that and expect the communities to change their traditional, friendly feelings, which are deep and wide."

"Our long-term relations, I hope, will not change. The two communities will not allow them to change," he says. [passage omitted]

Loubser completely rejects the notion that the Israeli sanctions enjoy widespread support in Israeli society or reflect the wishes of most Israelis.

"During the past year, I have not met a single Israeli who has a very negative attitude towards South Africa. Yes, there are criticisms, but not to the point of a sanctions policy."

He acknowledges that "it is basically an internal Israeli affair" and says that, for this reason, "the embassy tried not to get involved or say anything publicly on the matter. I realized that this was not the time to contribute." But "now that the dust is gradually settling."

I asked Loubse if there is any South African plan or intention, as recently reported, to "buy out" the recently scrapped Lavi project. "Not that I've heard of." But he says that South Africa is always interested in "top-class" engineers. He says there are 12-15,000 Israelis currently working in South Africa— "about the same number as South African Jews living in Israel."

How does he see the future of South African-Israeli relations? "I don't think there will be any change. I do not intend, for my part, to lower my profile, or play it on a minor note. At the same time, I will not run after headlines. But my staff and I will do our job."

South Africa's situation is very special, argues Loubser, in speaking of Pretoria's policies and of Western attitudes to apartheid. "We are a First World country with pronounced Western values (but existing in) the Third World, with a large Third World (population). Hence, South Africa should not be judged according to First World guidelines. We expect from the Western countries a little more judgement. The Western press, if they do an honest job, can reflect the complexity of the (South African) problem."

A "Westminster model of one man, one vote" will not work in South Africa, Loubser says. But Pretoria is moving towards a "new constitutional structure" which will include real power sharing by the various communities, "full participation for all," and "protection of the legitimate rights of individuals and groups."

Beilin 'Reprimands' RSA Envoy

TA020856 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Nov 87 p 1

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday delivered an unusually sharp reprimand to the South African ambassador because of statements made by him in an interview in last Friday's *The Jerusalem Post*.

In the letter dated November 1 and delivered by hand to Ambassador Eduard Antonie Loubser at his home, Dr. Alon Li'el, the senior assistant to Foreign Ministry Political Director-General Yosi Beilin, stated: "I was astonished by your interview...your claim that the decisions of the Inner Cabinet on Israeli policy towards South Africa do not reflect the will of the people is beyond the authority held by a representative of a foreign country and runs contrary to the accepted norms in the relations between nations."

It is understood that Beilin's office over the weekend consulted with the Israeli ambassador to South Africa and senior officials at the Ministry dealing with South African affairs before sending the letter. The Prime Minister's Office, which has been sluggish in following the Foreign Ministry's lead in the sanctions policy, was not consulted about the letter though Foreign Minister Peres apparently was.

Mitzna' Orders Deportation of W. Bank 'Activist'

TA020931 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 2 Nov 87 p 7

[Report by Oren Kohen]

[Text] Commander of the Central Command 'Amram Mitzna' issued a deportation order yesterday against 'Abd-al-Nasir 'Abd-al-'Aziz from Janin. This followed the completion on Friday of the work of the committee that advises the commander and which examined the appeal. The appellant's lawyer, Attorney Le'a Tzemel, has announced that she will appeal to the High Court of Justice against the decision. The deportation order was issued on 3 September. The security forces claim that 'Abd-al-'Aziz is a senior activist in the PFLP. He was sentenced to jail three times in the past. The committee report reveals that he continued to conduct hostile activity while in jail and that he is in fact the leader of the PFLP in Janin.

Fatah Calls for 'Petrol Bomb Day' in Territories

TA020851 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Nov 87 p 2

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] A tourist was hurt by a stone hurled at a bus during scattered disturbances yesterday in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in advance of today's anniversary of the Balfour Declaration. Beefed up IDF forces are preparing for wider unrest, which security sources say could carry into next week, when the Arab summit opens in Amman.

Leaflets entitled "Petrol Bomb Day" signed by Fatah called for attacks today on Israeli cars. They were distributed in Janin, Tulkarm and Ramallah. Leaflets calling for a commercial strike and signed by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine were distributed in Hebron and Bethlehem, and similar leaflets were reportedly distributed in Nabulus, signed by "Nationalist Forces."

The Civil Administration warned school principals, village leaders and heads of chambers of commerce against unrest and strikes, and more than 120 residents of the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp were summoned to meet today with the Bethlehem military governor in an attempt to smooth over relations in the aftermath of an IDF security sweep in the camp last week, in which a student was fatally wounded. Administrative detention orders have been issued against 15 of the camp residents arrested in the sweep.

Masked youths tried to organise a demonstration in the village of Husan, south of Bethlehem. Stone-throwing was reported in Bethlehem and Al-Duhayshah, and a tire was burned near Rachel's Tomb. Similar incidents were reported in Al-Birah, Janin and Nabulus.

In Ramallah, a man whose legs had been blown off was brought to the government hospital. Security forces believe the man, who also suffered shrapnel wounds, was injured by a bomb he was rigging in the Bir-Zayt area.

A tourist bus was stoned near the refugee camp outside Jericho, its window was smashed, and a passenger was slightly hurt. Stone-throwing incidents were reported in Hebron, where youths whose faces were hidden with keffiyehs urged shopkeepers to close their shops.

In the Gaza Strip, Palestinian sources said protesters carrying a Palestinian flag marched down Gaza's main Omar al-Mukhtar Street, and were dispersed by troops. Protests were also reported at schools in the neighbouring Jabalyah refugee camp, where pupils reportedly burned tires, hurled stones and empty bottles at troops, and raised Palestinian flags. Security forces arrested about a dozen pupils, according to the sources.

W. Bank Disturbances Reported

TA021834 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Report by 'Ezra Yanuv]

[Text] There were several disturbances this morning in the West Bank. In the most serious, two passengers were slightly injured when the bus in which they were traveling to Beersheba, Egged bus no. 440, was stoned near Hebron. The two were taken to Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem.

The curfew imposed this morning on the Balatah and 'Askar refugee camp is still in force, after inhabitants hurled stones and bottles at Israeli soldiers. In Ramallah and Nabulus there were attempts to organize a commercial strike, but shops remained open. In various parts of Nabulus and Tulkarm tires were burned and stones thrown. In East Jerusalem there was a partial commerce and school strike, slogans attacking the Balfour Declaration were drawn in several places, and tires were set on fire. Police arrested seven suspects.

In the Gaza Strip, despite the Molotov cocktails hurled in the afternoon at Israeli vehicles, the burning tires in the morning and the attempts at a commercial strike, today's anniversary of the Balfour Declaration passed with less noise and damage than in previous years. Merchants in the main streets of Gaza and Khan Yunus

did not make any fuss when Israeli soldiers this morning ordered them to open their businesses as usual. Only the students and the youths took the anniversary seriously, stoning Israeli vehicles traveling to Gaza on the main road near Nusayrat, Al-Burayj, and Rafah. During the early morning some 12 tires were burned on the main road from Jabalyah to Medina Square in Gaza. Students at Al-Azhar college waved banners but were dispersed by security forces at the start of their demonstration on the road in front of the college.

At some schools studies were completely stopped and at others they were partially interrupted. When I passed through Gaza's main streets today I had the impression that quiet was returning, but at 1315 students who rushed into the main street from a side alley hurled two Molotov cocktails at a parked Israeli car belonging to the manager of a bank branch. The bottles smashed on the road and only broke the windshield. Nobody was injured. Security forces arrested several suspects. There were no incidents calling for the use of force. There was no shooting to restore order. In the Gush Qatif area, just as in Israel, salaried workers from the Strip appeared at work as usual.

Gaza Rioters Receive 'Heavy' Jail Sentences

TA020937 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Nov 87 p 2

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Text] The Gaza military court has handed down heavy jail sentences of 1, 2, and 3 years imprisonment to five residents of Gaza's Saja'iyah [name as published] quarter for rioting.

The guilty were also bound to pay a total of 3,500 shekels in compensation to a policeman whose 2-month-old daughter was seriously injured by stone-throwers.

The five, aged 17 to 20, were accused of blocking a road at the market junction in Saja'iyah with stones, an old refrigerator, and other objects in late April 1987, and of throwing stones at Israeli cars.

Many cars were damaged by the stones, including that of the policeman. The baby girl, who was sitting in the car, sustained serious head injuries.

Further on UK Foreign Secretary's Visit

Holds News Conference

JN022200 Amman Television Service in English 2022 GMT 2 Nov 87

["Excerpts" from British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's news conference in Amman on 2 November—recorded]

[Text] [Howe] I have just come from an audience and lunch with His Majesty King Husayn. This was the most important of a series of meetings which once again underline the warmth and friendliness of relations between our two countries. Besides his majesty the king, I had meetings yesterday and today with Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Mr Zayd al-Rifa'i, Field Marshal ibn Shakir, commander in chief [of the Armed Forces], Foreign Minister Mr al-Masri, and the Minister of Planning Dr Tahir Kan'an.

It will obviously come as no surprise for me to tell you that much of my discussions have been devoted to the Iran-Iraq war and the Arab-Israel dispute. On the former, my Jordanian hosts and I were in full agreement on the urgent need to implement Resolution 598, backed if necessary by enforcement measures.

I expressed the hope that the Arab League summit, to be held here in Amman on the 8th of this month, will give support to that approach as well as to the principle of freedom of navigation in international waters.

We've also had a detailed discussion of the Arab-Israel dispute. This gave us the opportunity once again to set out the key elements of Britain's approach.

We support King Husayn in his tireless and courageous efforts to advance the peace process. We support an international conference under United Nations auspices as the best way, indeed, the only way forward. We support the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. We support the right to secure the existence of all states in the region, including Israel. Obviously outsiders cannot bring a solution where trust and confidence between those directly concerned are missing.

The tragedy of the Arab-Israel dispute is that we have the negotiating framework, we have the principles, we have the players, and we all know what the issues are. What is still lacking inside and outside the region is the capacity to match King Husayn's example, to make that leap of the imagination, that act of courage and political will to bring all concerned to the negotiating table.

Britain will continue to do everything in its power to sustain the momentum towards an international conference. We will continue as well to give help to Jordan. Yesterday I announced that Britain would be increasing by some 40 percent the number of scholarships for young Jordanians to study in my country. Today I have just informed his majesty the king that in addition to the 10-million-pound-loan offered a year ago in suport of the 5-year development plan, Britain would now make available a further loan of 5 million pounds.

The official part of my visit is now drawing to a close. It has been immensely worthwhile. Tomorrow I look forward to seeing something of your country and visiting Petra before departing for London. So, I would like to take this opportunity on behalf of my wife, my delegation, and myself to thank our Jordanian hosts for their kindness and for their warm hospitality.

[Moderator] Ladies and gentlemen, can we have your questions please. We have three microphones: No 1, No 2, and No 3. Could I ask questioners to take their place at the microphone and we will take questions in order.

[Murad] Narmin Murad from the *Jordan Times*: The central theme in your statements in Cairo and Amman has been your call on the Soviet Union to cooperate with you on measures to reach a settlement in the Gulf war. Now what exactly do you expect the Soviets to do and what measures are you pushing for? Thank you.

[Howe] Well, the measure that we think should now be put in place is the enforcement measures which were visualized as part of Resolution 598, which we discussed with all five foreign ministers together in Washington just over a month ago. Specifically, we would like the Soviet Union to join with us in putting their efforts into an arms embargo, which is the enforcement measure and the most natural, appropriate one. We always made it plain that Britain is ready to support an arms embargo against any party not complying with Resolution 598. Obviously, it is up to the Security Council to determine which party. Iran is so far the greater obstacle because Iraq has said it will accept 598 if Iran will. It is up to the Security Council to determine. What we want now is the Soviet Union to join us in putting it into action as was agreed upon between the five foreign ministers in New York on September 25.

[Unidentified reporter] In an earlier statement you said that you will try to have the international conference convene this year. Do you foresee or plan for any solid steps to be taken in that direction? Thank you.

[Howe] Sorry, Ron?

[Unindentified reporter] Steps to be taken in that direction, that will lead to the convening of an international conference this year?

[Howe] No, we want the conference to be convened as soon as possible. But what is necessary is for all the participants to be ready to move towards that, and

unfortunately that is not yet the case. It is almost universally regarded as the only way forward, but not yet sufficiently widely. We will go on pressing the case as strongly as possible.

[Moderator] There is a lady at the back there. I cannot quite see her. There she is.

[Unidentified reporter] It seems like a pretty moot point to discuss an international peace conference with the Israeli Prime Minister Shamir so set against it and recent statements by the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz which seem to be in agreement with him. Have you been asked during this visit to Jordan to apply some pressure, or perhaps, some influence on the U.S. Administration to get them to change their minds about the conference?

[Howe] I think the objective of an international conference is something to which the United States has subscribed, as well as almost all other people who have considered it. It is no secret that there are two views within the government of Israel. All the more reason for those of us who have looked closely at the way ahead to conclude that an international conference is the only effective way forward; to go on arguing that case, privately, publicly with the tenacity that I do. In the end, I believe the day of the conference will come. I said that last night. We will go on working for it, and I believe we have almost universal support in almost all the places that matter.

[Unidentified reporter] Arabs and Muslims are desperate because of the Jewish people's rejection of peace calls made through international organizations. Does peace in the Middle East and a solution to the Palestinian question have the same importance to Great Britain and to the Western world as security in the Gulf? Are the superpowers going to force Israel to respond to peace calls if her intransigence in the face of Arab rights continues?

[Howe] Well, on the first question, I did actually answer that last night, and I will gladly do so again. We believe that the two topics of the Gulf war—the Iran-Iraq conflict and the Arab-Israel conflict—are of equal importance on the international agenda. The Gulf war has its own compelling urgency because of the number of people being killed in the conflict, now as many as a million. The Arab-Israel conflict has its sense of urgency because it has been on the agenda for so long, for some 40 years now. So we regard both of them as requiring the most urgent attention. The Gulf war, as a war, could be brought to an end by a decision to do just that. So the conclusion could be quite quickly arrived at. A resolution of the underlying dispute between Arabs and Israelis will take much longer than a day. It is all the more reason for getting on with it as urgently as we can. And now I come to the second part of your question, which is that Britain certainly will go on using every means sensibly available to try and persuade both sides to the Arab-Israel conflict of the need to come to the international conference which is the only place where the conflict can be resolved.

[Moderator] Ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much. Copies of the foreign secretary's opening statement are available on the table outside. Thank you very much.

Interviewed on Peace Process

JN030729 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Interview with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe by unidentified reporter in Amman; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Do you think there is a real chance for convening the international peace conference during the remaining period of President Reagan's second term? If not, what are the chances of convening it afterward, given the fact that a new U.S. president will come to the White House?

[Howe] Well, I cannot tell you when the conference will happen. I believe that we have to go on pressing the case for it to convene. President Reagan and his government certainly have made attempts to try to bring about progress towards a resolution to the conflict. We have to go on pressing for that conference to happen. We will go on doing it. Britain will certainly go on pressing for it. And whether it happens in this administration or the next, you will find us on the side of the conference—the sooner the better.

[Reporter] Do you think that the recent rapprochement between the two superpowers will help in resolving the regional conflicts, such as the Arab-Israeli conflict?

[Howe] I very much hope it will. I think that improved relations between the East and West should not only concentrate on arms control agreements, but should also extend to the consideration of regional problems. And I believe that the problems of this region deserve attention in this way from the superpowers. Certainly, they will receive it from Britain as one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. We will go on attending to these questions with as much urgency and energy as we can command.

[Reporter] Most of the Western nations right now are pressing for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 598 a few months after its adoption by the Security Council. Why do they not put the same weight behind the need to implement resolutions on the Arab-Israeli conflict 20 years after their adoption?

[Howe] I think I regard both questions as equally demanding attention from the world. The conflict in the Gulf is urgent because of the mounting death toll there,

and we need to press for an end to that conflict as quickly as possible. But the long-running Arab-Israeli dispute here is of equal importance simply because it has gone on for so long. The longer it lasts, the more urgent it is to try and bring it to a conclusion. So we will certainly go on giving equal attention to both.

[Reporter] Thank you very much indeed.

Speaks on Gulf War, UN Role

JN021100 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 2 Nov 87 p 5

["Full Text" of speech delivered by British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe to the Jordan-British Society in Amman on 1 November]

[Excerpts] I am delighted to address this distinguished gathering. There is no shortage of topics, given the extent of the links between our two countries. I shall pay particular attention to what those links mean today to young people, in both our countries.

First, I want to pay tribute to this society's work under the distinguished patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan. We are very grateful for the support and encouragement which his royal highness gives, both to your society and to the Anglo-Jordanian Society in Britain.

The histories of our two countries have been intertwined for many decades, and some colourful characters have left their mark. Nowadays we look to the warm friendship between our two royal families; the trust between our governments maintained over the decades; the valuable cooperation between our armed forces; and the vitality of our joint work together in culture, education and trade.

Our similarity of outlook was never more apparent than during Mrs. Thatcher's visit here in September 1985. She made clear her deep personal commitment to the future of a strong and prosperous Jordan. Let met underline that commitment again today, on behalf of the whole British Government.

In the defence field, we value the special links between British and Jordanian units, and the regular exchanges of visits by officers of our two armed forces. For example, the chief of the general staff, (General Sir Nigel Bagnall), was here just two weeks ago, and a party of Jordanian officers has been invited to Scotland later this month. Through such contacts, we have forged not just an understanding, but a friendship. That friendship increases our ability to maintain a strong defence.

Military visits are only part of a wider pattern. [passage omitted]

On the political level, our friendship with Jordan remains at the heart of British Middle East policy. We know that Jordan is an oasis of stability in this troubled area. Peace in the region would be the best legacy to leave to our young people. No country has worked harder in that cause than your own. Jordan's leadership commands our admiration and full support. We salute your enormous contribution to efforts to achieve peace.

We admire in particular his majesty the king's courageous efforts to achieve an international conference on the central Arab-Israel dispute. We share your view of the importance of that. As Mrs. Thatcher said after meeting his majesty in July, "an international conference remains the best way to make progress." The twelve member states of the European Community have also endorsed this.

Britain does not approach this subject with a closed mind. And certainly not with an eye on any special British interest. We look at any avenue which might lead to peace. But it must be said that after a sustained and vigorous examination of all other ideas, we see a plain truth: There is no valid alternative to an international conference. Other ideas have been shown to be blind alleys: Worse, they can all too easily become alibis for inaction. Rather than pursue any false rainbow, all the parties should now whole-heartedly work for an international conference under U.N. auspices. Already it enjoys wide support. Britain will certainly go on advocating it. Because I believe that we have an opportunity—indeed a responsibility—to take a decisive step forward. Young Jordanians know how many tragic examples there are of opportunities missed in the passed 40 years, often through insistence on maximalist demands. They ask, rightly, that governments should now do better.

In a speech last month I said that Zionist patriots should recognise the patriotism of Palestinians. The converse is equally true; Palestinian patriots should recognise the patriotism of Israelis—and should challenge them to make a last and just peace. They should be striving to put to them an offer which they cannot refuse.

The principles of a peace settlement are well known. It must guarantee the security of all states in the region including Israel. It must also address the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination. Our task now is to inject fresh life into those principles, to give them a renewed sense of urgency.

This will require hard decisions by all concerned. Some cherished dreams must be abandoned—on both sides. What else can anyone suggest? Terrorist blackmail, abhorrent to all civilised people? Armed struggle, offering violence and bloodshed for years—if not generations? Economic sanctions, which history shows do not work, and which damage only those they aim to help? The status quo, with continuing violence and misery in

the occupied territories? Surely not. The people of Jordan know only too well the suffering brought about by the cycle of violence. We owe it to those living under the shadow of military occupation, many of whom have known no other condition, to find a better way. Not merely to keep the vision of peace alive but to make peace a reality now.

It can be done. An old Arabic proverb says: "The hasty and the tardy meet at the ferry." Let those who have been tardy make up for lost time. Because the ferry will sail. The day for an international conference will come.

We share Jordan's deep concern for the welfare of Palestinians living in the occupied territories. We know and admire what you are doing to help there through the five year development programme. We have doubled our own aid to Palestinians in the territories. It will be worth 5 million pounds sterling over the next five years, half to be channelled through Jordanian institutions and the other half direct through non-governmental organisations. Scholarships and training for young Palestinians form a major part of our assistance.

Britain has also been instrumental in opening up Europe's markets to produce from the territories. And we have urged Israel to improve conditions and respect human rights there.

Looking East as well as West over the River Jordan, we see the grim consequences of conflict. A whole generation of Iraqis and Iranians are paying a dreadful price for the failure of their governments to resolve historic differences.

The Gulf war contains two very different elements: Arab socialism and militant Islam. The confrontation between the two has only one possible result: an explosion which risks destablising the whole Arab world.

Britain's policy towards the conflict has always been one of strict impartiality. We confront no-one: We want only to reduce tension and help resolve the region's problems. But we will stand firm against attacks on our interests, or acts of aggression against international shipping. That is why we are actively supporting international efforts to uphold freedom of navigation: We have been playing our part in this ever since the conflict spread into the Gulf, and our naval forces have been present in the area since 1980. At the United Nations too, Britain has from the beginning been at the centre of the search for a negotiated settlement through the Security Council. Resolution 598 was a major achievement, on which we are determined to build. A twin-track approach is the best way forward. The secretary-general will continue his efforts to get the resolution implemented. The five permanent members must now start work on enforcement measures, to be applied if those efforts do not succeed. Both Iran and Iraq must be made to realise that the international community's patience is exhausted and that time is running out. They both have a legal obligation to implement 598. If they refuse to do so, they must face the consequences.

I know that the government of Jordan shares our hope that the leaders of Iran and Iraq will at last rise to the challenge of peace. And the Arab summit, to be held in this city next week, can make a positive contribution. Not least by sending a clear message to Moscow that Soviet foot-dragging at the U.N. must come to an end. The Russians have no right to chastise us for looking long and hard at their proposal for a U.N. naval force. That is a new idea, full of political and practical difficulties. Whereas the work at the U.N. on enforcement measures is something on which the five permanent members are already agreed: So why are the Russians holding it up? We must all show that we mean business in bringing the senseless killing to a long overdue end.

From what I have said you will see that there is no shortage of major political issues to discuss with his majesty the king and with his ministers during my two days here.

But my visit is not just about wider regional politics. I am here to underline the friendship between Britain and Jordan. And I hope my visit will show to Jordanians, young and old, how much our two countries have in common. And how much we can help each other: through cultural links, through partnership in enterprise, through educational exchanges. Britain matters to Jordan. And certainly Jordan matters to us. We share a history. We must share the future as well.

AL-RA'Y Warns of U.S. 'Trap' for Arab Summit

JN291235 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
29 Oct 87 pp 1, 24

[Editorial: "A Trap for the Arab Summit"]

[Text] It is no secret that several foreign diplomatic circles inside and outside the Arab region are presently trying to speculate on the outcome of the extraordinary Arab summit which will be held in Amman on 8 November. It is also no secret that these circles are closely monitoring Arab moves and efforts to prepare for the summit. This indicates that the Arab leaders' coming meeting is drawing remarkable attention in various world capitals in view of the effects it may have both inside and outside the Arab region.

Frankly speaking, the forces hostile to the Arab nation are now actively moving to make it appear that the extraordinary Arab summit stands in a trench parallel to their own. This is designed to cast doubts and create differences at the summit. Washington's call for isolating the Iranian regime is a clear example of this. Washington

seeks to give the impression that both the coming summit and Washington share the same objective, but, in fact, Washington was the party that supplied the Iranian regime with the missiles used for aggression against Arab territory.

Moreover, Washington would never be happy if Arab order restored its well-being at the forthcoming summit. Hence, U.S. policy has discovered that portraying the latter as sharing the same objective vis-a-vis the Iranian regime as U.S. policy is the way to cause the severest harm to this summit.

So Arab sides will not find themselves in a trench parallel to Washington's. Arabs are urged to be alert to the trap Washington has set for the summit—a trap aimed at preventing the adoption of a unanimous stand at the summit toward the Iranian regime.

It is clear, therefore, that the U.S. endeavors, along with Japan's and others, to impose an embargo on Iran are in fact an attempt to poison the summit before it even convenes. It is no secret that this suspect U.S. objective is in harmony with the U.S. stance, which is skilled in extending assistance to those who commit aggressions against the Arab nation. The United States is now trying to extend new assistance to Tehran through the trap which Washington has laid for the Arab summit.

The Arab nation and the United States never were in one trench, nor were they in two parallel trenches. Moreover, U.S. credibility has never been proven in the Arab arena. As far as the Arab-Israeli conflict is concerned, the U.S. stand has been and continues to be identical with the aggressive Israeli stand.

With regard to the Iraq-Iran war, the U.S. stand continues to exploit this tragedy through the hardware and missiles supplied to the aggressors to perpetuate the war and to allow the U.S. fleets to justify their presence in the Gulf and create an atmosphere for imposing foreign domination on the region.

Given all these facts, there are still high hopes that the Arab leaders' astuteness, wisdom, and ability will resist the U.S. trap being laid for the summit and that they will adopt a unified pan-Arab stand. Such a stand will achieve the sought Arab move to confront challenges, including the Iraq-Iran war, which has been perpetuated and spread. A final end must be put to this war so that the region's well-being, stability, and prosperity may be restored.

Efforts for Al-Jumayyil-Al-Asad Meeting Made

NC021300 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Arab sources have disclosed to our correspondent that behind-the-scenes Arab efforts are currently under way to bring about meeting between Presidents Amin al-Jumayyil and Hafiz al-Asad during the Amman summit.

According to these sources, Saudi Arabia is holding consultations with a number of Arab countries in order to prepare a favorable atmosphere for bilateral relations and to pave the way for the efforts being made to handle the economic situation in Lebanon.

The sources add that Saudi Arabia is currently preparing for a meeting between the Syrian and Lebanese presidents.

Husayn Receives Al-Jumayyil Message on Summit

NC011838 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] It has been learned from an official source in Amman that King Husayn today received a message from President Amin al-Jumayyil with regard to the preparations being made for the extraordinary Arab summit to be held in Amman on Sunday. The source added that the message was conveyed by President al-Jumayyil's adviser Ghassan Tuwayni.

Al-Jummayil Receives Response

NC021219 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Contacts are under way with regard to the emergency Arab summit conference in Amman on Sunday. President al-Jumayyil received Lebanese presidential envoy Ghassan Tuwayni at B'abda Palace this morning. The envoy handed him a message from King Husayn in reply to his own message to the Jordanian monarch.

Al-Husayni Returns from Damascus Visit

NC301648 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Chamber Speaker Husayn al-Husayni returned to Beirut this afternoon after a 24-hour visit to Damascus, during which he held talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Al-Husayni said that the discussions in Damascus had centered on the current Lebanese situation. He added: I received the impression that the Syrian leaders, led by President Hafiz al-Asad, are seriously determined to make every effort to salvage Lebanon, to achieve national accord, and to help Lebanon regain its independence and sovereignty and return to normal life.

Continuing his statement, the Chamber speaker noted that the complications affecting the Lebanese crisis make it incumbent upon us to undertake serious and painstaking efforts. The present convulsion can only make the crisis even worse and intensify the Lebanese tragedy. He reiterated that the salvation of the homeland constitutes the Lebanese people's sole objective, irrespective of all difficulties and hurdles.

Speaker al-Husayni went on to say that the Lebanese people are determined to overcome these difficulties and hurdles and to take advantage of any propitious atmosphere that might be created. He strongly condemned the crime that claimed the lives of two French soldiers in Al-Dawrah yesterday.

Al-Jumayyil on Overcoming 'Intolerable' Crisis

NC301638 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has said that we are all in the same boat, and thus will either sink or float together. He admitted that salvation is difficult, but insisted that it is still possible.

This statement came in a speech which the president gave [today] during a celebration to mark the inauguration of Amin al-Jumayyil Hall in the Lebanese University's Faculty of Medicine. The celebration was held to mark the opening of the first seminar on dental medicine. President al-Jumayyil had the following to say:

[Begin recording] I have and will always call for developing all the Lebanese areas and distributing the homeland's resources fairly among the various groups according to a single economic plan. There must not be privileged areas and deprived ones. The spirit of cooperation and solidarity should prevail instead.

Have we not said that the absence of economic security paves the way for saboteurs and weakens national loyalty? Have we not said that economic discrimination among the various areas and individuals and the absence of guarantees contribute to the collapse of social and national cohesion?

Brother citizens, the economic crisis has reached intolerable levels. I am well aware of the daily hardships and of the heavy burden. Still, I, together with all officials, am acting to relieve the burden of the crisis and to remove its political, security, and economic causes.

I am hopeful that the active efforts we are undertaking on the Arab and international levels will be an outlet leading to the relief which you deserve and seek.

Salvation is difficult, yet possible to attain. Acting for salvation is a duty and a source of pride. We renew the pledge to continue our struggle to achieve a peace that would protect our young people and our children and

safeguard their lives and dignity. We seek a peace that would bring about sovereignty and flourish to their homeland. Long live Lebanon and the Lebanese. [end recording]

Al-Hashim Responds to Junblatt Accusations

NC301818 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Minister Joseph al-Hashim has responded to Minister Walid Junblatt's recent allegations, challenging him to prove that a single grain of wheat has been sold by the Higher Relief Committee. He expressed astonishment at the manner in which crocodile tears have been shed for the evacuees, when everyone knows who is responsible for the evacuation. Al-Hashim disclosed that he has submitted a complaint to the Justice Deparatment's litigation section in order to render invalid certain decisions made by the minister of public works [Junblatt]. These decisions had provided for the sale of state possessions and real estate for the benefit of Junblatt's cohorts.

'Islamic Republic' Presents Election Candidates

NC020930 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] A leaflet showing pictures of Husayn al-Husayni, Shaykh [Muhammad Mahdi] Shams al-Din, Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, and Shaykh Husayn Fadlallah has been circulated in West Beirut. The leaflet presents the four figures as candidates for the presidency of the Islamic Republic in Lebanon.

Secret French-Iranian Negotiations Reported

NC031028 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 1 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] After the release of the South Korean diplomat, for a $1,500,000, ransom, diplomatic circles returned to talk about the French authorities' confusion in dealing with the issue of relations with Tehran. According to these sources, secret negotiations to free the French hostages have failed twice, either due to information leaks or because of failure to make a timely decision.

These circles say that some of the reports submitted to the French National Security Council threaten a French 'Irangate,' which may be more dangerous than the U.S. one. One of these reports concludes that delegates of the [French National Security] Council were close to reaching an understanding with Tehran through a third party. However, this agreement was rejected at the last moment.

It has been learned that the former Socialist government had agreed on two conditions, which in the view of the present government are impossible. These conditions are: France should provide Iran through a third country with 500,000 heavy artillery shells and the captors should be paid $3 million. At this point, the new-old deal broke and the delivery was cancelled.

Insurance Company Condemns Chairman's Kidnap

NC011917 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Statement issued by the Board of Directors of the Arab Insurance Company Limited on 1 November]

[Text] The Board of Directors of the Arab Insurance Company deplores the unjustifiable crime perpetrated against the company's Beirut headquarters by the kidnapping of Badr al-Fahum, the company's chairman of the board and director general, more than 1 week ago.

In condemning the kidnapping, the Board of Directors affirms that unless the victim is released, the board will reconsider whether the company should continue to function in Lebanon. The board hopes—and appeals to everyone—that this issue will be resolved with wisdom and a spirit of justice and cooperation.

Hizballah Criticizes U.S.-Syrian 'Rapprochement'

NC312028 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Hizballah has criticized what it describes as the political rapprochement between Syria and the United States. The *Al-'Ahd* newspaper, the party's mouthpiece, has described the Syrian radio's fierce attack on U.S. policies in the Middle East and the Gulf, while U.S. evnoy Richard Murphy was in Damascus, as a tradition which Syria always follows whenever a U.S. envoy visits Damascus. The paper adds that this media phenomenon does not reflect the reality of political relations between the two countries and refers to the U.S.-Syrian contacts that have taken place, particularly U.S. mediation with regard to the situation in Lebanon.

Syrians Arrest PLO Officer in West Beirut

NC302036 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Personnel manning a Syrian checkpoint on the Sport City Boulevard near Beirut Hospital [in West Beirut] arrested 'Imad Mansur, a Palestinian, when he did not heed their orders to stop. It transpired that the detainee is a PLO officer.

Hizballah TV Station in Al-Biqa' Begins Testing

JN301855 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] A small television station supervised by Hizballah has been established in (Humr), western Al-Biqa', in Lebanon. The station began experimental transmissions 4 hours a day 2 weeks ago. Its programs have been confined to filmed reports on the Iraq-Iran war produced by Iranian television, films of demonstrations and marches organized by Hizballah, and the Friday sermons and speeches of Hizballah leader Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah.

President Reportedly Releases 5 'Israeli Spies'
NC021907 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1835 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Paris, 2 Nov (MENA)—The Paris-based Arabic-language magazine *Al-Tali'ah* today reported the astonishment expressed by Arab circles at news that Israeli spies sentenced to life in Syrian prisons had been released. Citing sources which it described as private, the magazine said that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad had decided to release five Syrian Jews sentenced to life imprisonment for spying for Israel. Their release came in response to the mediation of former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, the magazine added.

Al-Tali'ah quoted the same sources as saying that this release of prisoners was not the first by President al-Asad. In 1974, he released 23 Syrians sentenced to life for their links with Israel.

Paper Views 'Limited' Cabinet Reshuffle
PM021449 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 27 Oct 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Limited Cabinet Reshuffle in Syria Soon"]

[Text] London—Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm is preparing to make changes in his cabinet, following a recent spate of severe criticisms of a number of ministers by members of the Syrian People's Assembly, which compelled some of them to resign or face a no confidence vote for what were described as shortcomings and neglect in their ministries and associated departments.

High-level Syrian sources have informed *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* that the limited government change will take place within the next few weeks, most likely after the People's Assembly finishes discussing outstanding issues and gives accused ministers the opportunity to defend their views.

Responding to a telephone call from London, these sources indicated that the discussions in the People's Assembly could last at least another 2 weeks, after which it has apparently been decided that Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm will appoint new ministers to replace those who are to be dismissed. The informed sources in Damascus thought it unlikely that any new government would be formed at the present time, saying that the formation of a new government was by no means the subject of discussion at the moment.

With regard to what is taking place in the corridors of the People's Assembly, the sources said that the Assembly rules stipulate and emphasize the need to call to account any minister negligent in carrying out his duties and to form committees to investigate the facts, bring out corroborating evidence in this regard, and then give the accused minister the opportunity to reply. If the replies are not convincing, confidence is withdrawn and they are dismissed.

The sources mentioned what took place 2 months ago when the Syrian People's Assembly passed a vote of no confidence on Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Minister Dr Muhammad al-Kurdi (he was subsequently imprisoned, according to *Al-Sharq al-Awsat's* information) and Construction Minister Riyad al-Baghdadi.

Supply Minister Riyad Muhammad al-Haj Khalil was questioned last Saturday over the supply situation after being charged with responsibility for the Bulgarian diseased sheep deal, which lost the Syrian Government 38 million [Syrian] pounds. He was also held responsible for poor output and for failing to ensure the availability of consumer goods. The result of the questioning was a decision to seek a vote of no confidence in him.

The People's Assembly is currently looking into the responsibility of Industry Minister Eng 'Ali al-Tarabulsi for the machinery deal for cement factories in Syria. He is expected to be questioned within the next 2 days.

Al-Ahmar, Delegation Leave for USSR 1 Nov
JN011538 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Damascus—Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant Ba'th Party secretary general, left Damascus for the Soviet Union this morning at the head of a high-ranking delegation to represent the Syrian Arab Republic in celebrations to mark the 70th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

During the visit, the delegation members will hold meetings with CPSU officials and other visiting delegations in an effort to bolster cooperative relations with friendly parties and countries.

The delegation was seen off at Damascus International Airport by some National Command members, several members of the Progressive National Front, a number of cadres in the National Command, and the Soviet ambassador in Damascus.

Commentary Holds Iraq Responsible for Gulf War
JN311618 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Iraq-Iran war has continued for years now. Sometimes the fighting calms down and then flares up again, inflicting massive human and material losses on both countries and threatening to expand the area of fighting to other states that are not yet involved in the war.

Any Arab can only express pain, regret, and sorrow for the losses being sustained by the people and Army of Iraq, as well as the economic losses of this fraternal country. Our pan-Arab sentiments not only deplore the losses of our people in Iraq, but they also prompt us to seek the cause of these losses and the person responsible for them and for their continuation.

Looking back to the beginning of the war, an observer must say that the Iraqi regime began the conflict when its president issued orders to the Iraqi Armed Forces to enter Iranian territory and when he said that these forces would draw the borders between Iraq and Iran. This regime began to speak of dismembering the Iranian state and called on the Iranian people to rebel and secede.

This undisputable fact should be remembered by all those who are now talking about the Iraq-Iran war and who are trying to involve other regional states in the conflict under the slogan of Arab solidarity and pan-Arab sentiments. The Iraqi regime's war against Iran was an unjustified and unfair aggression, detrimental to the interests of Iraq, the Arab nation, and the national liberation movement in the Middle East.

No matter how fanatical some people might become, they must admit that Iran's Islamic Revolution has never been hostile to the Arab nation and cause, nor has it sided with imperialism and Israel. This revolution ended the regime of the shah, who was an imperialist agent, an Israeli ally, and an enemy of Arabism and Islam. From the day of its birth, this revolution declared its support for the Arab cause in Palestine and called for liberating Jerusalem. Any Arab nationalist who cares about the Arab nation's cause has to support and cooperate with the Iranian revolution rather than to fight against it on behalf of imperialism and Israel. Any objective evaluation of the Iraqi regime's war of aggression against Iran demonstrates that this war is against the interests of Iraq and the Arabs, as well as those of Iran and all the anti-imperialist forces in the region. The first to benefit from this war are Israel, imperialism, all the enemies of the Arabs, and all those involved in the Camp David agreement.

In the Gulf, the current escalation in fighting, foreign intervention, and threats to the security, peace, and stability of sisterly countries are among the results of the Iraqi regime's unjustified war of aggression against Iran.

While admitting that there is a complaint about the threat to innocent navigation in the Gulf and the military operations against oil establishments here and there, we must remember that the Iraqi regime was the one that sabotaged navigation in the international waters of the Gulf and bombed oil installations, cities, and residential areas. While recognizing that the massive U.S. military presence in the Gulf has increased tension and enhanced the possibility of armed confrontations and the spread of the war to new areas, it must be remembered that the Iraqi regime is responsible for this. It derives strength from the U.S. fleets and declines to say one word in support of the demand to remove the foreign navies from the Gulf.

From the beginning, Syria has opposed the Iraqi regime's war of aggression against Iran and has tried to stop it when this was possible. However, its attempts have not received a positive response from the Iraqi regime and certain Arab brothers. Today, Syria is opposed to this war and calls for its cessation. It also demands that those who started the war bear their historical responsibility for their crime against Iraq, the Gulf states, and the Arab nation's cause.

While opposing the Iraqi war against Iran—a war that does not serve the interests of Iraq, Iran, the Arabs, or the anti-imperialist and anti-Israeli forces—Syria is also opposed to fabricating an Arab-Iranian conflict. This will only draw the Arabs away from their real battle against the Israeli enemy and involve them in fabricated, artificial battles manipulated by imperialist and Israeli hands.

Paper Condemns Lebanese Leader's Cairo Visit

JN010908 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Nov 87

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Trying the Tried," the *Tishrin* newspaper says: The recent visit to Cairo by Amin al-Jumayyil in an effort to look for a solution to the Lebanese crisis can be compared to a pilgrimage at the wrong time. The Lebanese president is aware of the marginality of the Egyptian role in any positive effort to resolve the Lebanese crisis. However, he wagers on the extremely negative role that is being played by the Egyptian regime and other known Arab parties with the aim of sabotaging positive endeavors.

The Lebanese president could have appealed to Cairo to stop sending its agents to detonate bombs in Lebanon and using its ties with 'Arafat to undermine the kinfolk's security in southern Lebanon. The Lebanese president's visit to Cairo did not materialize out of concern for the security of Lebanon and the Lebanese, as this is no longer one of his responsibilities. He went to Cairo to achieve a completely different objective; namely, to provocatively counterbalance the Syrian Arab role in Lebanon with the Egyptian role. How can there be any realism in such a counterbalance between the one who has spared no effort, as attested to many times by the Lebanese president himself, to enable all the Lebanese without exception to achieve national accord, and the one

who works to have Lebanon turned into a trap for Syria, which is preventing him from implementing his schemes to impose an Arab-Israeli reconciliation.

Syria has always upheld the national Lebanese accord slogan, made great sacrifices, and shed the blood of its sons. Syria will continue to work to achieve this accord in order to save Lebanon and its Arab role.

Afghanistan

Revolutionary Council Approves Grand Assembly Law

LD022030 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Whereas the national reconciliation policy has been successfully begun among the strata and classes of the people and has been supported and approved by them, the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium at its recent session approved a law on the convening and activity of the Grand Assembly, the highest manifestation of our people's will, in order to further develop this completely humane policy, to end fratricidal war, and to insure a permanent and nationwide peace in our beloved country—proud and historical Afghanistan. We now broadcast it for our compatriots' information:

Decree of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium approving a law concerning the convening and activity of the Grand Assembly:

The DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, acting on the basis of Article 44 of the DRA Basic Principles:

Article 1. The law on the convening and activity of the Grand Assembly in six articles is hereby approved.

Article 2. According to the provisions of this law, the Grand Assembly will be held for the sole purpose of approving the Constitution and electing the president of the country. In the future, the convening and activity of the Grand Assembly will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions in the Constitution.

Article 3. This decree is valid from the date of its approval and will be published in the official gazette.

[Signed] Najibullah, president of the Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council

Text of Grand Assembly Law

LD022100 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Law on the convening and activity of the Grand Assembly:

Article I. The Grand Assembly will be held in Qaus 1366 [November-December 1987] in Kabul city, the capital of the DRA.

Article II. The following issues are to be presented to the Grand Assembly for assessment and decision:
1. The approval of the Constitution.
2. The election of the president of the country.

Article III. The following are to be included in the structure of the Grand Assembly as members:
1. The members of the DRA Revolutionary Council.
2. The members of the DRA Council of Ministers.
3. The members of the DRA Supreme Court.
4. The DRA attorney general and his deputies.
5. The members of the Executive Committee of the DRA National Front.
6. Heads of the provincial committees of the DRA National Front and heads of its equivalent committees, as well as the heads of the national reconciliation commissions of the provinces and their equivalents.
7. Ten to 30 people from the political parties.
8. Ten people from each of the following social organisations:
   1) The DRA trade unions;
   2) The union of the peasant cooperatives;
   3) The DYOA;
   4) The National Council of the DWOA;
   5) The DRA Society of Lawyers;
   6) The Union of DRA Journalists;
   7) The Union of DRA Writers;
   8) The Union of DRA Artists;
   9) The Union of DRA Tradesmen;

   The members of the High Commission for National Reconciliation [no number as heard].
10. The heads of the executive committees of the councils of people's representatives and heads of their equivalent committees.
11. From the provincial centers and cities and their equivalents of city-ward size, one representative from each city and from each ward; and from the provincial centers and their equivalents which are not of city-ward size, one representative each.
12. The heads of the DRA National Front executive committees of the wards of Kabul City, as well as the Kabul wards of national reconciliation commission heads.
13. Members of the constitution drafting commission and members of its work committee.
14. Ten people from the DRA Tribal and Nationalities Assembly.
15. Ten people from the Nomads' Assembly.
16. Ten people from the Assembly of the Toiling People of Hazara Nationality.
17. Ten people from the High Council for Ulema and Religious Leaders of the DRA.
18. Academicians and candidate-academicians.
19. Ten people from the DRA Economic Consultative Council.
20. Heroes of the DRA and work heroes of the DRA.
21. From the DRA Armed Forces, 150 people.
22. One person from each council of representatives of districts and subdistricts, based on their credentials.

Article IV. The state bodies, political parties, and social organisations, based on Article III of this law, will present a list of those people taking part in the Grand Assembly to the Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council within 7 days.

Article V.

1. Pending the election of the president, the Grand Council will be opened by the president of the DRA Revolutionary Council or by the deputy head of the Grand Council, who will be elected at the council's first session, following which the session will continue.
2. The DRA National Front and the political parties can run candidates for election to the presidency, and will present to the Grand Council the decision of their central bodies in this regard.
3. The president will be elected by the unanimous vote of the members of Grand Assembly in an open vote.

Article 6. This law enters into force from the date of approval and will be published in the official gazette.

Provincial Delegates Depart for USSR Republics

LD021430 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1330 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] A total of 31 people, including workers, theologians, intelligentsia, and party and state officials of the country's border provinces, left this morning for the Soviet Central Asian Republics to participate in the 70th anniversary celebrations of the Great October Socialist Revolution. They departed from (Hayratan), Shir Khan, and Towraghondi.

Prison Sentences Commuted on Muhammed's Birthday

LD022125 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] The Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council, in light of the realization of the national reconciliation policy and to insure tranquility and prosperity for our people, in order to highly honor the Miladunnabi [the birthday of Muhammad], and in accordance with Paragraph 6 of Section 43 of the Basic Principles of the DRA, has commuted the prison sentences of a number of prisoners in the capital and the provinces.

The Secretariat of the Revolutionary Council said that the pertinent decree has been sent to the relevant authorities.

Keshtmand Introduces Koshani to Employees

LD010447 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1530 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Comrade Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, PDPA Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, this morning introduced Mahbubollah Koshani, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the State Planning Committee, to employees and officials of the State Planning Committee. During this introduction, Comrade Keshtmand made the following remarks in connection with the new changes in the government's cadres:

In accordance with the lofty and humane goals of the PDPA and the DRA in ensuring nationwide peace, the national reconciliation policy was declared. In light of this peace-seeking policy, the principles of coalition government and power sharing at the state level were created. Today, we can all see that Mahbubollah Koshani of the Revolutionary Organization of Afghanistan's Toilers has achieved membership in the government. Comrade Keshtmand wished further success for Mahbubollah Koshani in fulfilling his sensitive and great duties, particularly in implementing the national reconciliation policy.

In response, Mahbubollah Koshani expressed his thanks for being elected deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the State Planning Committee. He promised to make every effort to implement the goals of national reconciliation in the country.

Mujahidin Kill 8 Kabul Troops in Lashkar Gah

BK031145 Islamabad Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say that eight Soviet-Kabul troops were killed when the mujahidin launched rocket attacks on the security post around the provincial headquarters of Lashkar Gah. Another report says crew members of a tank were killed when it blew up hitting a mine in Moqor.

Meanwhile, Soviet aircraft bombed the positions of the mujahidin in the southern province of Helmand. Four mujahidin were killed and eleven injured.

India

Gandhi's U.S. Visit Described 'Positive'

BK301013 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in English
24 Oct 87 p 13

[Editorial: "A Fruitful Visit"]

[Text] Even the cynic will not doubt the very positive outcome of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the United States. It is necessary to make this point because there was no dearth of misgivings about what the visit might achieve. It was argued by many that Mr Gandhi's talks with President Reagan would yield little since the visit was organised at the instance of New Delhi and that Washington had been lukewarm about it. Yet another view was that the U.S. had been so closely identified by some critics with the forces of destabilisation of this country that Washington would be justified in having a few reservations about New Delhi. What cannot be ignored is that the two countries have often differed on major issues. It is the free public discussion of differences in the democratic traditions of the two countries that has sometimes made the differences appear bigger than they actually are. It is visits like the one Mr Gandhi

has just undertaken that help in removing misunderstandings. By all accounts, the cobwebs that might have gathered on the Indo-U.S. relations have been cleared despite divergent perceptions.

It is a matter of particular satisfaction that Indo-American relations are sought to be diversified. Pakistan and, more particularly, its military and nuclear ambitions have been a matter on which India and the U.S. have not seen eye to eye. But Mr Gandhi feels that the U.S. now perceives the dangers of a Pakistani bomb better. Perhaps that is why there was no evidence of American pressure during the visit on the Indian Prime Minister to sign a non-proliferation treaty in some form, as had been feared by many in India before Mr Gandhi arrived in Washington. Whether Mr Gandhi's confidence in the efficacy of the American aid leverage to prevent Pakistan from going nuclear proves right remains to be seen. But there is no doubt that the U.S. is becoming more responsive to India's warnings that Pakistan's nuclear ambitions would not only worsen the disequilibrium in South Asia but would have repercussions beyond this region.

With better appreciation of each other's views, India and the U.S. are in a position to expand their defence ties and deepen cooperation in science and technology. Mr Gandhi has without elaborating stated that India would purchase several defence items from the U.S. that were not available from other sources. This indicates a certain measure of confidence that the U.S. places on India's ability to protect the technology involved in the manufacture of defence equipment. This also helps India to diversify the sources of defence procurement which is technologically a sound proposition and politically a necessity. Backing up the defence deal on the light combat aircraft project and other equipment is the decision to extend the Indo-U.S. agreement on science and technology for three years beyond 1988. Together the results that flow from Mr Gandhi's Washington visit ought to raise Indo-U.S. relations to a new level. Both New Delhi and Washington have reasons to be happy about the outcome of the visit and the new agenda the two leaders have set out for their countries.

'Terrorist' Shootings, Robberies in Punjab

3 People Killed

BK301309 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] In Punjab three persons, including two terrorists, were killed in separate incidents today. In Gurdaspur District, two of the five terrorists who looted a bank in Bakhshiwala this afternoon were later killed in an encounter with the security forces. According to an official spokesman, the police recovered the entire looted amount besides some arms and ammunition. In another incident in Jullundur District, terrorists gunned down the principal of a government high school at Bilkha.

The director general of state police, Mr J. F. Ribeiro, has said that the security check posts around the Golden Temple would be withdrawn as soon as the authorities assure that the gurdwara [Sikh temple] management could maintain the sanctity of the temple. Speaking at a meeting near Amritsar, he said the main purpose of putting up of check posts was to prevent antisocial elements to make the temple a center of their secessionist and terrorist activities.

'Terrorist', Villager Killed

BK310320 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] In Punjab, a terrorist and a flour mill owner were killed in two incidents of terrorist activities last night. In Jullundur, a terrorist, who fired at a police naka [patrol] party when challenged, was killed when police returned the fire. A pistol was recovered from his possession. In Hoshiarpur District, the owner of a small flour mill was shot dead by a terrorist in village (Shangera).

BRIEFS

Coal Deposits Identified

In Madhya Pradesh, about 1,540 crore tons of coal deposits have been identified, accounting for about 10 percent of the total coal deposits in the country. According to official sources, coal production in the state was about 4.46 crore tons annually. Huge coal deposits exist in various parts of the state, including (Husbe) and Singrauli. [Text] *[Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 30 Oct 87 BK]*

Saudi Assistance Agreement

Saudi Arabia is to provide assistance worth 50 crore rupees to India to meet part of the expenditure on the township of the Nhava Sheva Port project. The loan is repayable in 20 years. An agreement to this effect was signed in New Delhi today by the finance minister, Mr Narain Dutt Tiwari, and chairman of the Saudi Fund for Development, Shaykh Muhammad al-Zubayr. [Text] *[Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 2 Nov 87 BK]*

Iran

Spokesman Denies 'Unusual' Occurrence in Gulf

LD030359 Tehran IRNA in English 0356 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 3, IRNA—In a first reaction to U.S. claims that an American frigate had fired at an Iranian boat in the Persian Gulf waters Sunday evening, a spokesman for the War Information Headquarters [WIH] last night did not confirm these claims.

"Early investigations show that no unusual event happened in the Persian Gulf," he told IRNA.

The WIH spokesman said if anything important had occurred in the Persian Gulf, its news would certainly be disclosed by Iran.

He said the American officials did not even have unity of expression in their claims and made contradictory statements. Once they say it was a fishing boat approaching a U.S. ship and another time they claim it was a speed boat and were not sure if they were Iranians, the spokesman said.

The WIH spokesman concluded by saying that Iran is carefully investigating the case.

U.S. Attacks Indian Launch

LD030842 Tehran IRNA in English 0836 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov 3 IRNA—A spokesman for the War Information Headquarters today categorically denied a U.S. claim that it had fired on an Iranian boat in the Persian Gulf waters Sunday evening. But an informed military source says the U.S. Navy instead attacked an Indian transportation launch killing one of its crew Sunday.

"Our investigations yesterday and today show that, contrary to U.S. claims, no unusual event happened near the Abu Musa Island Sunday evening," the WIH spokesman told IRNA.

The spokesman said there was no encounter between Iranian forces and U.S. naval units Sunday and "what the U.S. claims could be just an illusion by the Pentagon officials to justify before the world public opinion, the continuation of its military presence in the Persian Gulf waters."

The informed military source also denied the U.S. claims that any Iranian boat had been attacked Sunday, adding the U.S. attack on the small Indian launch had killed one of its Indian crewmen.

He said all the crew members of the launch were Indian and that its destination was the United Arab Emirates coasts. He said the launch had set sail after the attack.

The WIH spokesman meanwhile, once again pointed to the contradictory statements of the U.S. officials regarding the incident saying "this only shows the intimidation and harassment of the U.S. administration over any unexpected development in the Persian Gulf, particularly that the U.S. is now in a passive position."

According to the latest information, the Indian launch, attacked by the U.S. in the Persian Gulf Sunday evening, belonged to the Sharjah Emirate.

One of the launch's Indian crew members was killed and three others wounded in the U.S. attack.

3 U.S. Nationals 'Killed' in Kuwaiti Attack

NC031200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0700 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Press headlines from the "Voice of the Front" program]

[Text] Informed sources in Kuwait have told the *Al-'Amal al-Islami* paper that at least three U.S. experts were killed during the missile attack on an artificial island off the Kuwaiti coast. The sources added that the U.S. nationals killed were members of a team of U.S. experts who had been working for a long time on this important and vital Kuwaiti oil jetty.

Foreign Ministry Denies Communique Issued

LD021652 Tehran IRNA in English 1515 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov 2, IRNA—A Foreign Ministry official today refuted reports that Iran and the Soviet Union issued a joint communique at the end of the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov's visit here, yesterday.

Agence-France Presse (AFP) had earlier quoted the Soviet news agency TASS as reporting that a communique was released.

Vorontsov concluded his one visit to Iran Sunday. [sentence as received] He had earlier visited Kuwait and Iraq.

Khamene'i Receives New Soviet Ambassador

LD031341 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, this morning President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i received Vladimir Gudev, the new USSR ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran, who presented his credentials. During this meeting, the new Soviet ambassador conveyed the warmest greetings of the Soviet leaders to our country's president. He referred to the wish of his country's responsible officials to expand relations between Iran and the Soviet Union, and to further broaden these ties on the basis of safeguarding the two nations' interests. In conclusion, in view of the sensitive situation in the Persian Gulf region, he referred to the two countries' common stands on this region as a very significant factor for securing and expanding cooperation between them.

Expressing satisfaction for the expansion of relations between the two countries, President Khamene'i termed as desirable the growing trend of cooperation in every field. Referring to the situation in the Persian Gulf, the president said: The United States and other Western countries, in response to the crushing blows they have received from the Islamic Revolution of Iran, have launched an extensive effort against our revolution. They hope to somehow fill the huge gap left after the departure of the United States from Iran. The United

States and its Western allies, by investing in the Persian Gulf through the presence of their military forces, certainly intend to weaken the liberating and revolutionary movements in this region. Their main target is the Islamic Republic of Iran.

While stressing that in defense of our nation's rights and of our country's independence and security we have always behaved decisively and bravely, and our Muslim and heroic people have also demonstrated such decisiveness, the president said: We have always stood against U.S. hegemony with all our might. We shall strongly confront the aggressive presence of the United States and its allies in the Persian Gulf.

In conclusion, the president wished the new Soviet ambassador success and asked him to convey his warm greetings to Mr Gorbachev and Mr Gromyko.

Reportage, Comment on 4 Nov Anniversary

Musavi Message; Ministers March

LD031221 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi has issued a message on the occasion of 4 November [anniversary of the occupation of the U.S. Embassy], announcing: The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran declares tomorrow a public holiday. The servants of the people as part of the nation will also take part in the great march on 4 November.

We begin our news reports with the prime minister's message on the occasion of 4 November. He stated: At the most critical point in the life of the Islamic Revolution, the anniversary of 4 November has again arrived to open a new chapter in the glorious history of the Iranian nation and to become a turning point in the perpetual battle between faith and blasphemy. Tomorrow is 4 November, the day that will witness the majesty of the epic deeds of Muslim humanity and our firm resolve to shed light on our proud path. Tomorrow is the day when the United States will see our iron fists and understand our unfailing steadfastness. Tomorrow is the day when the glory of our resolve will be manifested. It is a day of God over which the United States will tremble, and when the last thread of hope in the life of Saddam will be severed.

Our nation has experienced 9 years of the revolution. Our nation is fully aware of tomorrow's importance and needs no invitation or urging to be present on the scene for determining its fate. Our enemies are also aware of tomorrow's importance. Tomorrow is the day when we will step on the arch Satan. Tomorrow is the day when the world will see Iran filled with mobilized people and believe in the downfall of the Ba'thist blasphemy.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran declares tomorrow a public holiday. The servants of the people as part of the nation will take part in the great march on 4 November.

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD031050 Tehran IRNA in English 1035 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 3, IRNA—The Muslim nation of Iran will commemorate Nov. 4, the anniversary of the take-over of the U.S. den of espionage in Tehran more gloriously this year with regards to the disclosure of the U.S. support for the Iraqi subservient regime and its adventurism in the region.

On this day, according to a Foreign Ministry statement Tuesday the Iranian nation will prove to the U.S. and other world oppressors that their threats and intrigues will fail in causing the slightest doubt in the firm resolution of the Iranian nation and combatants in countering the war-mongering regime of Iraq.

The statement further said that each member of the Iranian nation is ready to firmly respond to any aggression firmly and to continue his righteous defence until the achievement of Iran's justified rights.

Majlis Speaker's Address

LD031350 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Speech by Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani at the 3 November open session of the Majlis—recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The honorable deputies are aware of the unprecedented affirmation by the people and organizations for the proposal to stage marches tomorrow against U.S. policies. It seems that the foolish policy adopted by those in charge of U.S. foreign policy is manifesting its negative results in the NATO clique. Our nation is determined to keep 4 November as a historic and inspiring day in its history. The original cause of this inspiration concerns the unjust exile of the leader of the revolution, his holiness the imam of the ummah, that produced the spark for an intense struggle against the United States in Iran with his historic message in that year [1963, when Khomeyni expressed his opposition to giving extraterritorial rights to U.S. servicemen serving in Iran, which was passed by the Majlis in that year].

Following that event was Students Day at which time the Islamic character and pure human sentiments of Muslim students and the vile nature of the regime—a U.S. agent in Iran—which massacred the students were made clear to the world, particularly to our own nation. Afterwards, we witnessed the eternal epic and the enemy-crushing strength of our Muslim and revolutionary students who, by occupying the den of espionage, smashed the center of U.S. conspiracy in Iran. Tomorrow, as foreseen, our

people will demonstrate the revolutionary wrath of the nation and the disgust of the Muslims toward the tyrannical, bullying, hegemonistic methods used by Americans. This can certainly be a lesson to the bullies in the White House, as well as a source of hope for the nations who see the sign of victories in the steadfastness and resistance of our nation.

We hope that we will witness a historic epic tomorrow and that, God willing, it will be a lesson to other arrogant powers not to follow the mistaken path pursued by the United States.

May God's blessings be upon you.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI Editorial

NC010932 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0445 GMT 1 Nov 87

[From the "Morning Magazine" feature]

[Excerpts] The 13th of Aban [4 November] has been celebrated every year since the victory of the Islamic Revolution with the slogan "Death to America," but this year this slogan has assumed new significance. In its editorial, *Jomhuri-ye Eslami* discusses this issue under the headline: "The Cry of 'Death to America'; More Potent Than Ever Before!" It says: The historical utterance of the imam of the nation to the effect that whatever is shouted should be directed against the United States has a special meaning these days. The Satan's modus operandi has been to approach his target and intimidate him until he can no longer utter a word. However, our nation has proven that the closer the arch Satan comes, the louder becomes our nation's clamor of "Death to America." It grows more vociferous and will reach its climax on the 13th Aban this year. [passage omitted]

The blows dealt by our able Islamic fighters on the arch Satan reveal that the United States is a mere paper tiger. Our nation's confrontation with the United States in the Persian Gulf has affirmed that the U.S. military drum is more hollow than its political drum, and its economic drum even more so. The shattering of the U.S. myth has resulted in the degradation of Reagan and his terrorist associates and has plunged the United States into an unrivaled quandary, a mammoth feat performed by the valiant and revolutionary nation of Islamic Iran. The U.S. military intervention in Vietnam cannot compare with its military intervention in the Persian Gulf. Therefore, the disgrace the United States has suffered in the Persian Gulf is proportionally far greater than its humiliation in Vietnam. A cursory glance at the size of the forces arrayed in the Persian Gulf proves how weak the arch Satan feels before the Iranian nation and is endeavoring to compensate for its impotence by pleading for assistance from its allies and associates.

This state of affairs demonstrates the extraordinary strength of the great Iranian nation. The secret of this courageous nation's victory against the arch Satan and all mini-satans is the fear we have inspired in the hearts of these fiends. This ability to instill fear and our steadfastness and strength are divine gifts to this nation. In order to cherish these gifts, our nation must now come forward and shout its crushing slogan "Death to America" on 13 Aban, more vehemently than ever before. This crushing slogan will, in fact, be a greater Iranian blow to the arch Satan's prestige than ever before and will expose the heart of this source of the corruption of the century!

40th Day of 'Iran-Ajr' Martyrdom Noted

LD020942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0740 GMT 2 Nov 87

[From the "Holy Defense" program]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] This week the Muslim people of Iran will honor the 40th day of martyrdom of a number of the selfless crewmen of the civilian merchant vessel *Iran-Ajr* who joined their creator following a savage attack by U.S. helicopters in the Persian Gulf. How fitting that the 40th day of martyrdom of those dear selfless ones coincides with the 8th anniversary of the capture of the arch Satan's den of espionage by the student followers of the imam's line. It is an important event because the God-seeking and struggling people of Iran have recognized their enemies under whatever cover they hide. The hegemonist United States was covertly plotting against the revolution of this justice-seeking people, but today it is blatantly and directly dispatching forces and conducting aggressive acts directed against our order. However, none of these plots, intrigues, or aggressive actions can cause the slightest change in the resolute and decisive will of the Muslim people and the brave fighters of Islam. The will of our proud people and our mighty and committed fighters continued defense of the revolution's achievements, as well as punishment of the aggressor, are still resolute and as strong as ever, and will always be so. The superpowers should know that they cannot teach an old dog new tricks.

Khomeyni Receives Oil Minister, Media Groups

LD021126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, members of the Supervisory Council and the director general of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, accompanied by a group of managers and responsible officials of this organization, as well as a large group of oil industry personnel from various parts of the country, met with Imam Khomeyni at Hoseyniyeh-e Jamaran this morning. During this meeting, Oil Minister Aqazadeh introduced the audience and presented a report to the imam of the ummah on the achievements of the Oil Ministry and the selfless efforts of the state oil industry personnel.

The oil minister said: Since the beginning of the war, the Saddam regime, using modern weapons, has made the country's oil centers the target of its aggression in order to deprive the Islamic Republic of Iran of foreign currency earned from oil. This policy of the Saddam regime continues by relying on U.S. support.

The oil minister referred to U.S. actions including the attack by U.S. warships on the Reshadat oil platform, and said: The United States also, in line with Iraq, intends to inflict blows and limit the capability of the Islamic Republic of Iran. However, the selfless personnel of various departments of the oil industry, through their devoted efforts since the start of the war, have always kept this sector active. Now they have come here to pledge to the imam of the ummah that, despite the conspiracies of the United States and the enemies of Islam in the Persian Gulf, they are prepared to remain on the scene stronger than ever before and will strive to keep the state oil industry active and to maintain the ability of the Islamic Republic to produce and export oil.

The oil minister stressed: We also pledge to our imam to stand side by side with the heroic people of our country until our dying breath on other fronts of jihad and struggle against the United States.

The oil minister also conveyed the gratitude and the praise of the imam of the ummah to the oil industry personnel for their self sacrifices.

At the end of the meeting the imam of the ummah responded to the sentiments expressed by the audience.

IRGC Ministry Staff Renews Allegiance to Imam

LD011110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] A scroll signed by thousands of Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC] staff and addressed to the president and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council pointed out their readiness to confront global arrogance.

A statement issued by the IRGC Ministry notes: We, the staff of the IRGC Ministry renew our blood-soaked allegiance to the esteemed imam and the martyr-nurturing ummah. We declare our readiness to confront global arrogance throughout the world, particularly in the Persian Gulf, not only by equipping and arming Islamic fighters, but by manufacturing military equipment and hardware.

Besharati Comments on U.S. Gulf Presence

LD011343 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0740 GMT 1 Nov 87

[From the "Holy Defense" program]

[Excerpts] As usual on Sundays, dear friends, we shall be looking to the world's mass media to see what topics have been receiving attention during the past week. In this respect, I should inform you that developments in the Persian Gulf have, more or less, dominated the world's headlines. The latest piece of news which was issued last week—and of course, contrary to what the Americans were expecting—was not a welcome piece of news: the U.S. Government's instruction for an economic boycott of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Why has Reagan once again resorted to this rusty tool? Why have Western governments given a negative reply to these proposals? All of these questions are important and need careful attention. In this connection, the most interesting point is the report prepared by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee which explicitly talks of the uselessness of an arms and economic embargo. [passage omitted]

Information contained in the report prepared by the representatives of the U.S. Congress and reaction to it demonstrate well that Reagan has embarked on a useless action and the extent to which he has lost control of events. [passage omitted] The truth is that confusion and lack of direction among U.S. officials has resulted in the adoption of policies that in practice do not reduce their problems but actually add to them. Among these mistakes is the mistaken presence of U.S. forces, the real cause for much of the tension in the region. There is a famous saying that a mad person can throw one stone in a well and a hundred wise men are not able to get the stone out. At this point, let us listen to a comprehensive analysis about the objectives of the U.S. presence in the Persian Gulf by Mr Besharatai, respected deputy foreign minister of our country:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] What impact has the military presence of foreign forces in the Persian Gulf had on the question of the war?

[Besharati] From the start it was clear that U.S. imperialism has come to the region in order to weaken our forces and our resolve on the fronts of a war imposed on us by the Iraqi regime. They did this on the pretext of freedom of shipping and minesweeping operations. However, as time passes, the world has become more aware of the sinister and base goals of the United States with its military presence in the Persian Gulf region. We knew from the very start that the United States embarked on its military expedition at a point when it realized that the Iraqi regime was really in the throes of a complete defeat. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The U.S. presence is creating fresh problems and crises on a daily basis. For instance, we can point to a crisis which has overtaken and shaken Western economies, especially the U.S. economy. An interesting point here is that the Americans have still not come to their senses, in spite of the losses and damage to their reputation. On the contrary, they still insist on making more mistakes and increasing the extent of the dangers involved. Last week Moscow state radio stated that the Americans have added new equipment to the facilities they already have

and, with the despatch of their submarines, they have included winged missiles [mushakhaye balder], thus adding new dimensions to their military expedition to the region.

It is right to ask in this regard about who is responsible for the increasing crises which are occuring in the region, and on whom rests the responsibility of responding to these crises which are undoubtedly and directly related to these military expeditions? Moreover, in the midst of all this, which side is suffering more losses? The United States? The countries of the Western bloc? Small governments of the Persian Gulf littoral states, particularly Kuwait? Yes, dear friends, what is evident and is being agreed upon by all commentators is that little Kuwait is suffering more losses than any other government. The reasons for this are clear as this small country—whose total armed forces does not number over 12,000—will have to suffer more losses than others. [passage omitted]

Well dear friends, the program is nearing its end and without further delay, let us listen to Mr Besharati's views of the Islamic Republic of Iran in connection with the aggressive actions of the warmongering United States:

[Begin Besharati recording] When Caspar Weinberger, the stupid U.S. defense secretary, makes those ugly remarks about drying up the Islamic Revolution and the morale of our nation and nationhood, then it dawned on me to what extent they have become impotent. These remarks of Caspar Weinberger and remarks made by leaders of global arrogance about the Islamic Revolution lead to the conclusion that they have not (?succeeded) from the military standpoint. They have been defeated; they have lost face; they have lost their honor. The downing of a U.S. helicopter and the death of two of its crew by a Stinger missile shows that today the direction of these missiles has been reversed and are now turned against themselves. The Americans have even declared that their helicopters and aircraft should not get close to our positions. We have more of these missiles than they could ever imagine and have kept them ready for the day when—This is with thy Lord, a decree which must be accomplished [Koranic verse]—we may teach them a bitter lesson and make them understand that this is neither Grenada, nor North Africa, nor Central America, nor places where the United States thinks it can interfere with ease and be heeded.

Fortunately, I can say that just as the government of Azhari [cabinet ushered in during summer 1978 before collapse of last regime], contrary to what everyone imagined, collapsed sooner than was thought and was defeated, this military expedition by the United States and its allies will also meet with total defeat. We are very happy to see that some countries that are allied to the United States and who have sent their military forces to the region have become aware of the despicable goals of the United States and are withdrawing their forces. We call on them to take away their forces from the region because our fighters are determined to turn the remaining months of Reagan's presidential term into the most bitter and dark period of his political life, to teach him the bitter lesson we taught to his (?equal), Carter. We should once again like to call on the American people to realize that their interests would not be further endangered by the continuation of Reagan's term as president and that they should get him out of office legally, so that neither the value of shares nor America's reputation may fall further. [end recording]

Swiss Foreign Ministry Official Arrives

LD022152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Mr (Alfred Rigg), the acting deputy minister of foreign affairs of Switzerland, arrived in Tehran last night for a 3-day official visit. He was welcomed by the political managing director for the Americas and Europe in our country's Foreign Affairs Ministry. During this visit, he will hold talks with the Foreign Affairs Ministry officials on bilateral relations and international issues.

Velayati Congratulates Sudanese Counterpart

NC020815 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1530 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Mr Velayati has sent a message to Sudanese Foreign Minister Ma'mun Sanadah, congratulating him on his appointment to that post and expressing wishes for the success and grandeur of the Sudanese nation. Foreign Minister Velayati also expressed wishes that the two Muslim and fraternal nations of Iran and Sudan will further cooperate toward the fulfillment of Islam's lofty ideals.

Nabavi Terms Algeria Visit 'Successful'

LD301853 Tehran IRNA in English 1812 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct 30, IRNA—Minister of Heavy Industries Behzad Nabavi arrived here Friday at the end of the first Tehran-Algiers joint cooperation commission in Algiers.

Nabavi who led a ranking Iranian delegation to Algiers signed a letter of understanding with Algeria which provides for at least 160 million-dollars worth of Iran-Algeria trade exchanges in 1988.

Upon his arrival here, the Iranian minister termed the results of the first Tehran-Algiers joint commission as 'successful' and said an Algerian delegation would visit Tehran next month to follow up the concluded agreements.

Algeria's Minister of Commerce Mostefa Benamar is to participate in the next session of the joint commission in Tehran next year. Nabavi said his Algerian counterpart would also visit Tehran for talks with Iranian officials on expansion of economic relations between the two countries.

In Algiers, Nabavi and the Iranian delegates conferred with Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi Thursday on bilateral relations, and topics of mutual interests.

The Iranian minister stressed on the need for promotion of economic and cultural cooperation along with political relations.

Also discussed at the meeting were recent developments in the Persian Gulf, U.S. Plots against the Islamic revolution, and its intervention in the internal affairs of regional states.

Emphasising on the firm stance of the Islamic republic against 'global arrogance', Nabavi said U.S. expansionism in the Persian Gulf and its military deployment in the region is without much precedence in the post-war period. Imperialism means to escalate the tension and fight the Islamic revolution.

Progressive countries as well as the Non-aligned Movement, he said, should react to U.S.'s lawlessness and its humiliation of the non-aligned nations.

The Algerian foreign minister in reply expressed satisfaction with the progress in the work of Tehran-Algiers joint cooperation commission.

Interviewed on Talks

LD301303 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Interview with Heavy Industries Minister Behzad Nabavi by a Central News Unit correspondent on 30 October in Tehran—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Nabavi, please outline the results of your negotiations at the first session of the Iranian-Algerian economic cooperation commission.

[Nabavi] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. We set up the first commission for economic and cultural cooperation. The trip was very important in view of its political, cultural, and economic dimensions. It also had a desirable impact in Algeria. At the end of the visit, the two parties signed memorandums of understanding in the cultural and economic spheres. Important results were achieved in the cultural sphere as the memorandum guarantees joint cultural cooperation with friendly and brother Algeria. Meanwhile, good results were achieved in the fields of economic cooperation, and also cooperation in the technical, engineering, production, agricultural, industrial, and mining fields, and in trade exchanges.

To help ensure that the memorandums of understanding are implemented, we decided that within 1 month of our return, an important delegation from Algeria would come to our country to finalize certain points. The Algerian minister of heavy industries will lead this delegation. The delegation will comprise commercial and industrial officials who will follow up the agreements already arrived at in Algeria and will act so as to aid their implementation.

[Correspondent] Please tell us what impact the U.S. declaration of economic sanctions against Iran had on the economic negotiations between the two countries.

[Nabavi] It is obvious that it had no negative impact. In fact, the signing of the memorandum of understanding showed that it was precisely against this move by the United States. It shows that Algeria, in addition to its good political relations with us, it is going to strengthen and expand its economic and cultural relations.

Culture Minister Returns From UNESCO Session

NC310729 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] A high-level cultural delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, led by Minister of Culture and Higher Education Farhadi, participated in the 24th general session of UNESCO in France and returned to Tehran this morning.

The minister spoke with our correspondent at Mehrabad Airport, saying: At the UNESCO general session, Iran proposed setting up a tribunal to impeach the Al Sa'ud regime for its destruction of antiquities and religious places in Mecca and Al-Medinah, sacred to Muslims since the inception of Islam, and the irresponsible Iraqi regime for its destruction of our archeological sites.

Speaking about the choice of the new UNESCO director general, Mr Farhadi said: Mr Federico Mayor of Spain may be the next UNESCO director general. He added: Iranian minister of Justice Mr Habibi was proposed by Iran as a candidate for the UNESCO Executive Council.

Bank Head Says Dollar Slump Affecting Revenues

LD020622 Tehran IRNA in English 0610 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 2, IRNA—Governor of the Central Bank of Iran, Majid Qasemi said here Sunday that the slump in value of U.S. dollar has had an adverse impact on Iran's foreign exchange revenues.

Speaking at a press conference Qasemi said that the U.S. stock market crash in the wake of the Persian Gulf crisis and depreciation of the dollar for offsetting the adverse effects of increasing U.S. budget and trade deficit have brought inescapable problems for the U.S. economic system. He predicted continued slump in value of shares accompanied by a proportional fall in value of the dollar. He said OPEC member countries have invariably suffered from the situation.

The Central Bank governor said that OPEC member states would be better advised to adopt SDR [Special Drawing Rights] system in place of the current system in order to protect themselves against abrupt falls in value of the dollar and other contingencies.

Qasemi said Iran had earlier proposed that OPEC establish a pricing system independent of the dollar, which he said, would ensure the interests of OPEC members.

Commentary Links U.S. Embargo, Stock Crisis

NC311229 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0520 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Commentary from the "Voice of the Front" feature]

[Text] The West is feeling the first economic effects of its test of strength with Islam, before an appropriate response has been given to the bestial U.S. attack on the oil platforms of Reshadat and Resalat. The smug smiles of Weinberger and all those who joyfully welcomed the attack on the Iranian terminals and boats, hailing it as a necessary and positive step, have now turned into anger, perturbation, and uncertainty. They now feel completely swamped in a crisis, even before experiencing a riposte to the latest U.S. atrocity.

In these circumstances, the U.S. echelons have embarked on a suicidal measure—the economic embargo against Iran—convinced they will be able to check the massive economic crisis of the West. Although Reagan's new advisers have tried to depict the economic embargo as a reason for optimism in the United States, they have met with further defeat. The decision has been interpreted in the United States as the most disappointing one made by the White House. The people are disillusioned, believing now that Reagan is incapable of any stronger measures. The press statement issued by the U.S. President reinforces this feeling.

This major [economic] crisis in the United States, which culminated in certain criminal incidents and from the very first resulted in an estimated loss of more than $1 trillion, will not be resolved through the United States' moaning and groaning. Reagan will finally be forced to find better advisers. The confusion among U.S. authorities in the face of the present disaster has plunged Israeli officials, more than any others, into anxiety and dread. The dimensions of the reaction of chagrin and pessimism among the Zionist regime's authorities have reached the point where Washington had to send an official message to the Zionist authorities and press, demanding that they refrain from displaying any reaction which betrays anxiety in this regard. The Israeli war minister has been warned specifically that he refrain from commenting on the U.S. political-economic crisis and its harmful effects on the existence and stability of Israel.

The Zionists may remain silent in this regard and ignore concrete facts, but Muslim nations, especially the oil-rich countries of the Islamic world, are well aware of the truth. They know what is happening and see the logical relationship among seemingly unconnected incidents. The Muslim nations know well that the Baghdad regime is the first bastion of Israel, and this bastion is on the brink of destruction. Thus, Israel should rightfully be considered the real loser in the imposed war and the events in the region, even if the Zionist authorities and their media decline to say so, on orders from the United States.

Tehran TV Commentary on Stock Market Crisis

NC302120 Tehran Television Service in Persian
1542 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Unattributed commentary from the "Weekly Report" feature]

[Excerpts] The world stock market is facing a great crisis. Stock prices have crashed and the situation is very similar to the 1929 crisis in the United States. This incident headlined the world's economic news during the last week.

The first signs of the crisis in the London Stock Market came after a missile hit the U.S. tanker *Sea Isle City*. In less than a few hours, $150 billion in stocks were exchanged in London and the value of stocks dropped spectacularly. Exactly at a time when some economic observers believed that the market would begin to improve, the market crashed again in the wake of the U.S. attack on the Iranian oil platforms. This time the crisis assumed extremely large dimensions. Most of the transactions on the world stock markets—from New York and London to Japan and Hong Kong—were affected. [passage omitted]

Why did this happen so suddenly? Why did a crisis suddenly emerge, a crisis that many economic observers have described as the gravest to confront the capitalist economy in recent years? It is better to understand what a stock market means and what significance it has for a capitalist economy before answering this question.

In capitalist countries a private market always exists next to the banking system in which shares of companies are offered. When a commercial company needs more capital, it sells some shares in the market. In return for the

money it receives from buyers, it pays monthly or annual interest rates on these shares. The existence of these markets is based precisely on this very interest rate. [passage omitted]

The recent developments caused several things to happen in the stock markets. The crisis was a result of the events as we saw. The first incident was the publication of the Reagan administration's latest import and export figures. This report showed that U.S. imports exceeded exports by $15 billion in August alone. This made many reach the conclusion that the dollar would be devalued because of the U.S. trade imbalance. This, in conjunction with the $250-billion U.S. budget deficit, had proven to everyone that the value of the dollar was dropping.

The second element that led to the crash in the stock markets is the high interest rates offered by the FRG. Therefore, making deposits in the FRG banks was more profitable than owning shares in the stock market. Meanwhile, reports were circulating in economic circles that U.S. banks, which had reduced their interest rates to confront the new situation, were facing problems because of the shortage of credit. The reports said that as a result, U.S. banks would be forced to increase their interest rates once again. Basically, banks raise their interest rates in an attempt to persuade capitalists to invest in their banks. If the interest rates of banks offer a greater profit than that offered by the stock markets, then capital will be removed from the stock markets and placed in the banks. The United States and the FRG started a secret race. By increasing their interest rates, they were trying to attract more capital to their countries.

All factors make stockholders want to sell their shares. A fresh fall in the dollar value, or an increase in bank rates, could have sparked off an explosion. However, the spark came in another form and from a place that no one thought would affect the stock market—the Persian Gulf.

Following more U.S.-Iranian confrontations in the Persian Gulf, an atmosphere of fear suddenly overtook the West's economy. Some thought that a war had started between Iran and the United States and oil prices would soar. Others though that the dollar rate, which was at its most critical point in the 1980's, would drop sharply. More important, others saw the rise in interest rates which stemmed from the U.S. need to attract more capital as a result of the Persian Gulf situation. Thus, the capitalists sitting behind the curtains of the Western economy sold their shares and turned them into cash to invest in the best way possible at a later date. This happened first with shares based on the dollar, and then spread to markets in other currencies. It appeared that everyone expected the drop in share prices to continue. Therefore, in a short time, the sale of shares increased and, ultimately, their values decreased. Some turned to investment in FRG banks, while others waited for the U.S. banks to increase their interest rates so that they could invest in that sector. Suddenly, a financial crisis hit the entire world.

Following this, the U.S. Treasury secretary went to the FRG to request it to lower its interest rates. In return, the Germans asked the Americans to prevent the devaluation of the dollar.

Once again, as always, Thatcher came to Reagan's rescue and started buying dollars. However, the crisis was much too grave to be mitigated by such actions. Contrary to what the stockbrokers thought, the U.S. banks dropped their interest rates in a bid to stop profiteering by stockbrokers. In this way, the banks sought to make the value of shares appear greater and stabilize the stock markets. However, the critical situation has changed very much as yet.

All economists believe that the United States is responsible for the crisis. The great administration expenditures of the Reagan cabinet and its unprecedented budget deficit have created a situation that threatens the entire economy of the West. Some observers believe that the situation of veteran stock purchasers will not return to normal so simply. They know that because of its great financial requirements and its need to attract more capital, the United States will have to increase bank rates. Also, even if this crisis ends, they are prepared—following an increase in U.S. interest rates—to sell their shares and turn to the U.S. banks. Anything could increase the U.S. need for capital; for example, the further exacerbation of the Persian Gulf situation and an increase in the cost of the U.S. presence in this region. Thus, some analysts who follow the Persian Gulf situation believe that the stock market crisis has shown the United States just how great an effect these incidents can have. They also take the view that it has shown Reagan that he cannot resort to reciprocal acts in the conflict with the Iranians, because the proliferation of such acts will lead to an increased need by the United States for investment in government bonds. This, in turn, will result in higher interest rates, something which could produce a new fall in share values. As a result, this fall could ensure the stagnation of the entire economy of the West for years.

U.S. Request for Assistance Proves Weakness

NC021114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0515 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Unattributed commentary from the "Voice of the Front" program]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The U.S. military intervention in Vietnam cannot compare with its military intervention in the Persian Gulf. Therefore, the disgrace the United States has suffered in the Gulf is proportionally greater than its humiliation in Vietnam. Only the United

States operated against Soviet-supported Vietnam. However, in the Persian Gulf, the military allies of the United States and reactionary regional governments have come to the scene together with the United States. Even governments such as Japan have rushed to the aid of the arch Satan and are furnishing a part of the expenditure of this intervention and aggression.

Against this unprecedented array of troops, which consists of half the world, we see the determined and pious Iranian nation. Even the Soviet Union is flooding the Iranian nation's enemy—the Ba'thist-Zionist regime of Iraq—with military assistance. It should be remembered that this military expedition has taken place in an attempt to preserve that regime.

A cursory glance at the forces arrayed in the Persian Gulf proves how weak the arch Satan feels before the Iranian nation. It proves how hard it is trying to compensate for its weakness by pleading for assistance from its allies and associates. [passage omitted]

Commentary on Need To 'Slap' U.S. 'Ugly Face'
NC021154 Tehran Television Service in Persian
1620 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the name of God, the almighty, the merciful. Just like the 1,061 bullets that the United States fired at the abandoned Reshadat platforms, the United States has lied 1,061 times at the UN Security Council. At the Security Council, the United States alleges that it supports peace in the region and has sent its forces to the Persian Gulf to extinquish the flames of the war. However, after its so-called fire-extinquishing forces set the Islamic Republic's oil platforms ablaze, no one in the world doubts the fact that the United States itself—as one side of the war—is completely incompetent in expressing any views on Iraq's war against Iran at international forums.

The United States pierces the body of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps with a 10-cm nail. It sinks the Islamic Republic's cargo ship. After all this, it again impudently claims that it is impartial in Iraq's war against Iran.

Actually, the United States makes 10 times more use of the weapon of propaganda and commotion to keep the world under its domination than it does of its armed forces to terrorize the world. News imperialism grants the United States the opportunity to describe the Islamic Republic's cargo ship as a mine-laying ship. It grants it the opportunity to describe the oil platforms situated dozens of km away from our territory as military platforms and to portray to the world the attack on these defenseless platforms as heroic, attacks devoid of any military value. The aim of the American attack on the oil platforms was to prevent the disintegration of the notion which superpower-like propaganda had put into the minds of the peoples throughout the world for years. Many people in the world, who were under the spell of such propaganda for years and considered any confrontation with the superpowers as futile, were correct in regarding with contempt a superpower that believes it is the world's indisputable power but fails, even with the presence of 80 of its and its allies' warships, to safely escort a few Kuwasit tankers. The world now realizes that it can stand up firmly to the United States and struggle againsth it. This itself is the greatest result of the export of our revolution and shows the blossoming of hope within the hearts of the oppressed throughout the world. It is the Islamic Republic of Iran's best victory in its war with the United States.

The other side of the coin is the danger which threatens the prestige of those who for years paid lip service to the struggle against U.S. imperialism. Those who falsely claimed to struggle against U.S. imperialism have now adopted a compromising policy with regard to the U.S. aggressions against our people's rights. They have actually opened their hand in agreement with imperialism. Some of them are basically operating as imperialist elements. Examples of these are the Zionist regime ruling Iraq and its mercenary groupings. This itself clearly proves the justness of the Islamic Republic's struggle against world arrogance.

Regarding the U.S. attacks, the Islamic Republic of Iran, by relying on God, is decisively pursuing the path of a just defense. This has made the Pentagon regret its decision to send troops to the region. Not only have the U.S. Armed Forces failed to solve any of Iraq's problems, but they have created many troubles for the other U.S. servants in the region. The presence of American forces in the Persian Gulf has not only not terrified the Islamic Republic of Iran, but it has also roused the rage of the world's Muslim revolutionaries. These revolutionaries are now more determined than ever to strike at illegal American interests. The U.S. Armed Forces have not only failed to safely escort the Kuwaiti tankers, but they have also forced the U.S. spies in all of the countries of the world to tremble in their nests and to feel insecure out of fear of operations by supporters of the Islamic Revolution. If the United States had originally sent its troops to the Persian Gulf to force the Iranian nation to halt its respectable struggle to punish the aggressor, then it is now witnessing how our basijis are leaving their homes for the fronts of the imposed war in order to slap the ugly face of the Americans and so that they can—by continuing their powerful military operations against Iraq's American regime—make the United States understand that it can do nothing.

Yes, today is the day of movement, of efforts, of selflessness. Today we should talk to the enemy in the language of bullets. We should defend the country's existence and honor. May the chest of the aggressing enemies be the target of the fiery bullets of the Iranian basijis! May the

tree of the world's Muslim revolutionaries' struggles against world imperialism always blossom! Forward to the fronts! Forward to the fronts!

Tehran TV on Kuwait's 'Vulnerable' Situation
NC302005 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1530 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Unattributed commentary from the "Weekly Report" feature]

[Text] Since 1961, the Kuwaiti Government has perhaps never been so agitated as it is today. In less than 1 week, three missiles exploded in its waters. The third missile inflicted serious damage on the loading facilities for supertankers with a capacity of more than 250,000 tons.

Even though messages of support were sent to Shaykh Jabir by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and by Saddam Husayn after these incidents, the Kuwaiti leaders know that these messages have no practical implications. The problems faced by these governments are so great that they cannot extend aid to another country.

Meanwhile, Kuwait is looking toward the United States, hoping that the White House will give tangible assistance. However, Reagan's recent remarks after the missile attack on the Al-Ahmadi port showed that the United States wishes to ignore this incident and let Kuwait take care of it.

Many political observers believe that at the present juncture, the Kuwaiti Government considers the role of the United States toward it as similar to that played by the British Government in 1961. At that time, soon after the declaration of independence by the shaykhdom, 'Abd al-Karim Qasim, the Iraqi president, made territorial claims against Kuwait. On that occasion, the Kuwaiti regime solved the problem by asking for help from Britain. British ships arrived on Kuwaiti shores and British soldiers landed. Moreover, the Al Sabah dynasty paid $30 million in bribes to 'Abd al-Karim Qasim and Iraq then appeared to relinquish its territorial claims on Kuwait. Since then the Kuwaiti shaykhs have thought that in times of crisis, their financial power can bring the superpowers to assist the amirs, especially as the Western oil companies still own more than 40 percent of Kuwait's oil installations.

This time, however, the experience of the past has not been repeated and the Americans are not willing to undertake an absolute commitment to safeguard Kuwait. The last 2 decades have taught the Western powers not to get too involved in regional conflicts. It is exactly because of this that the question arises: What alternative does the Kuwaiti Government have? Moreover, what path can this country, which considers the missile attacks on its territories to be coming from Iran, now take?

The Kuwaiti Army numbers 12,400, of which 10,000 form the ground forces, 500 the Navy and 1,900 the Air Force. Such an army cannot hope for any success in a conflict with Iran.

It is precisely because of this that the Kuwaitis are thinking of foreign aid more than ever before. But which country can provide this foreign aid? After the United States, Shaykh Jabir pins his greatest hopes on the Saudi Government, particularly because in 1985 the Al Sa'ud regime completed the construction of a military base 100 km from its common border with Kuwait. Situated in Hafr al-Batin, this is a base for American experts and part of the Saudi Army is concentrated there. Yet, will the Al Sa'ud dynasty go to the help of its Kuwaiti allies?

Political observers believe that the Saudi Government which, because of Iran's decision to punish the Al Sa'ud dynasty, sympathizes more with Kuwait, does not dare do anything. Although the Saudi rulers have sent a message to Shaykh Jabir stating that they are ready to defend Kuwait against Iran, no one takes such remarks seriously. The politicians of the world are well aware that Saudi Arabia's economic vulnerability is equal to Kuwait's. In particular, the possibility of missile attacks against it is just as great as in Kuwait's case.

It is even believed in some political circles that because of the Iranian people's great hatred for the Al Sa'ud dynasty, the slightest action by the Saudis will lead to extremely grave consequences for them. Therefore, the Saudis are careful not to go further than sending a message to the Kuwaiti amir.

In connection with this, news agencies reported that Riyadh asked Washington not to reveal Saudi Arabia's assistance to the U.S. fleet. This was also stated by Reagan. Under such circumstances, all the facts show that Kuwait is alone in the Persian Gulf and has become the region's most vulnerable country. Even after all the hostile acts by Kuwait, the Iranian leaders repeated that if the Kuwaiti Government declared impartiality in the Iran-Iraq war, the situation might change. However, it seems that the Kuwaiti officials are not clever enough to understand the critical situation they are facing. At any rate, today is not 1961 and the U.S. position is not comparable to that of Britain at that time. Now the United States itself is a hostage in the Persian Gulf. Each day Washington politicians increase their pressures on the U.S. President to withdraw the warships from the Persian Gulf. Under such conditions, one should not even ask the Kuwaitis to show impartiality. There are always other ways to make those who do not understand logic understand.

Tehran Comments on Events in Afghanistan
NC310551 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1554 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Unattributed commentary from the "Weekly Report" feature]

[Excerpts] Let our enemies say what they want. Our revolution is neither a workers' revolution nor a socialist revolution, nor is our party a communist party. These are remarks made by Najibullah, the leader of the regime ruling Afghanistan, last week to the ruling People's Democratic Party in that country.

Najibullah also stated that if the opposition groups in Peshawar, Pakistan, accept a truce, they can have representation in Kabul and can also publish a newspaper. Although Najibullah's remarks surprised many analysts—who described them as novelties from Kabul—according to the Muslim Afghan mujahedin these remarks were only new words restating an old policy; they came as no real surprise. The reason for this is obvious. One of the features of sacred resistance is that it forces the opposite side to react in a new way every day. [passage omitted]

Najibullah lacks the features [of his predecessors]. He does not want to be called a communist. He does not want his party to be called the ruling party. Some time ago he quarreled with a correspondent who called him Najib and said that his name is Najibullah. Why? Do all these retreats not stem from the sacred resistance by the opposite side?

In the last 10 years, and especially during the past 8 years when the Afghan Islamic resistance has been active, no one thought the day would come when these people would achieve such a degree of organization as to render the atmosphere insecure for the newcomers.

In mid-October this year, 66-year old Mawlawi Yunis Khalis was elected leader of the Union of the Afghan resistance movement. Many came to believe that, apart from manifesting the internal developments of the movement in recent months, this event showed that an active third phase has started in the Islamic struggles of Afghanistan. This phase is the movement of resistance to Kabul's domestic ploys. Up until this time, struggles by Islamic groups took place chiefly in two fields: the military front confronting the joint government and occupying forces, and foreign diplomacy which was entirely or largely active through Pakistan. However, the question of whether there was sufficient domestic unity among the Islamic groups for the future administration of Afghanistan continued to bother many people. A logical way to answer this question was to find a common leadership.

One should, nonetheless, bear in mind that this new movement, which is the outcome of domestic unity, does not dispose of the entire issue. Experience has shown that a political movement in an increasing domestic crisis, in which a foreign hand is involved, requires the presence of military pressure. Becoming active on one front while becoming passive in another will definitely render the active part of the front inoperative as well.

Palestine and its struggles are the best example. The slogan of political mobilization without military conflict has plunged some compromising Palestinian groups into a state of optimism about the enemy's retreat, through talks that the future struggling generation will look back on with great regret. Questions, political maneuvering, meetings, and all the things that deny outright military struggles have led the Palestinians to hold some of their compatriots in rather low esteem.

At any rate, the Afghan groups should bear in mind that the birth of unity and its consolidation should not draw them into talks with political circles before the complete withdrawal of the occupying forces because, without securing major concessions and taking a decisive stand, there will be little point in attending talks. The only outcome of such talks will be dampened zeal among the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries.

Tehran Arabic Urges Muslim Unification

NC312030 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Political commentary]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The Islamic world lived for centuries under the shadow of divisions, fragmentation, and disputes. We suffered numerous catastrophes as a result of our divisions. Colonialism found an open path to our countries when it realized our disunity. This fragmentation aided the forces of aggression to control our Islamic countries. Colonialism continues to infest our extensive Islamic territories because they remain divided, blown about by the winds of dispute and tossed by the waves of fragmentation.

Islamic countries have suffered much at the hands of the forces of arrogance. Their resources were squandered under the feet of the (?unjust). They lost their independence and liberty to the chains of control and hegemony. The Islamic world became a victim of wars and coups, and a playground for foreign armies, agents, and spies. All this happened as a result of the presence of the forces of arrogance in Islamic land.s Is it not time to confront the forces of arrogance with strength and determination? Is it not time for our nation to regain dignity and strike at the aggressors? Is it not time for our nation to be dismayed by the Zionist presence in the heart of the Islamic world and to march together to liberate holy Jerusalem? Is it not time for the nation to seek to liberate the revered mosque of the prophet and God's inviolable mosque [in Medina and Mecca] from the Wahhabi gangs who commit sacrilege against these holy places? Is it not time for our nation to drive out the colonialists, their lackeys, and deputies who rule in the Islamic world on their behalf? Yes, it is time. These holy places in Palestine and the Hijaz are appealing to the Muslims, urging them to rise up and unite in confronting the arrogant forces and their lackeys. Nothing prevents the Muslims from marching to liberate the holy places except their divisions and disputes. [passage omitted]

The world has witnessed the crime perpetrated by the Al Sa'ud family during the pilgrimage season against the pilgrims to God's holy mosque. This crime is one of hundreds of proofs of the anti-Islamic nature of the Arabian Peninsula's rulers. They are neither Muslims, nor Shi'ites, nor Sunnis. This fact was witnessed by every pilgrim whom God enabled to make the pilgrimage last year. It was also seen by all who followed the news of the Al Sa'ud family's ugly crime.

Thus the words of the imam, the leader, the great Khomeyni, which he pronounced more than 8 years ago, have been proven true. He said: Those who spread discord between Sunnis and Shi'ites belong to neither group.

Supreme Judicial Council on Detention Centers

LD022035 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] In today's meeting of the Supreme Judicial Council, the regulations governing the country's detention centers and security and rehabilitation activities were raised and approved after some amendments in 14 articles and 3 notes. In these regulations, based on Article 2 of the law, the title of Supervisory Council in Charge of Prisons and Security and Rehabilitation Activities of the country was changed to the Organization in Charge of Prisons and Security and Rehabilitation Activities of the country. Moreover, it was decided that the administration of all detention centers of the country—including detention centers for people accused by the Ministry of Intelligence, the judicial organization of the Armed Forces, public tribunals, the Islamic Revolution Courts, the Criminal Investigation Departments, and any other judicial and legal organizations—will be placed under the jurisdiction of this organization.

According to this decision, the Ministry of Intelligence, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, Islamic Revolution Committees, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and other organizations and revolutionary bodies are dutybound to hand over their detention centers to that organization.

IRGC Ready for 'Martyrdom-Seeking Operations

LD311959 Tehran IRNA in English 1908 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 31, IRNA—Personnel of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) Ministry, today announced their readiness to carry out 'martyrdom-seeking' operations against U.S. interests all over the world, especially in the Persian Gulf.

The IRGC Ministry personnel signed a scroll declaring their readiness and forwarded it to president 'Ali Khamene'i who is also head of the Supreme Denfence Council (SDC).

The IRGC personnel also made known their abilities to manufacture military equipment for countering global arrogance's mischiefs all over the world, particularly in the Persian Gulf.

Communique No 3,008 Details Recent Clashes

LD021706 Tehran IRNA in English 1636 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 2, IRNA—Iranian naval forces in addition to shelling several Iraqi coastal watch posts at the northern tip of the Persian Gulf, searched three cargo ships in the Hormuz Strait, the entrance to this strategic waterway, Saturday. The vessels were allowed to sail on when no suspicious cargo turned up on board, said a military communique here today.

Joint Staff Communique No. 3008 reported that Iranian Muslim combatants continued to further consolidate their defensive positions throughout the battlefields, silencing enemy tank and mortar fire and setting afire parts of Iraqi strongholds and communication lines in these regions.

At the western fronts Iranian combatants suppressed two Iraqi patrol units in Qasr-e Shirin and forced a third one to flee from Yebis Saturday, halting relocation activities of several Iraqi heavy batteries in Qasr-e Shirin and Halaleh areas.

Movement of Iraqi motorized columns and support vehicles was also suppressed by Iranian motorized columns and support vehicles was also suppressed by Iranian artillery fire in Chazabeh and Nahr 'Anbar operational theaters, where enemy forces sustained considerable casualties and losses.

At least 15 Iraqi gun emplacements were destroyed and a number of enemy soldiers were killed when their positions and strongholds came under artillery fire of Iranian gendarmerie forces Saturday, concluded the communique.

Sri Lanka

IPKF Reported in 'Complete Control' in Jaffna

BK310237 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0047 GMT 31 Oct 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Oct 30 (*Lanka Puwath*)—Indian High Commissioner J N Dixit said this evening, that during his visit to Jaffna today he had found the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was in complete control of the situation while the efforts were on to get over a host of problems facing the civilian population there.

Mr Dixit said he had been able to make a firsthand assessment of the situation in the northern peninsula in the wake of Indian minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh's visit here yesterday.

This was his first visit to the peninsula since the signing of the September 28 agreement with the LTTE, he said.

The Indian high commissioner said that he had found there were enough food supplies, both Indian and Sri Lankan, in the north, but distribution among the civilian population was proving to be a problem—particularly due to the interruptions by the LTTE.

He said, that he had made an extensive tour of the northern peninsula during his daylong visit and had met both military and civilian officers at Kopai North, Navatkuli, Jaffna Fort and the Jaffna Peninsula.

In a military operation like this, there had to be some civilian casualties, but he had found the figures as put out by "LTTE propaganda" were "grossly exaggerated". The IPKF had been making use of minimum force, he added.

Doctors, both civil and military, were doing their best to treat as many patients as possible at the Jaffna hospital in the face of many handicaps, he said.

Relief Operations Continue

BK021645 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] With the situation in Jaffna slowly returning to normal, the peacekeeping force is focusing its attention toward supplying relief materials to the people and to restore civic administration with the involvement of the local government staff. An official spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi today that people's committees are being formed to help distribute food supplies to the suffering people. The peacekeeping force has urged the civil servants to report for duty. About 40 local engineers and technicians have reported for duty so far. Special attention is being given to restoring power supply. Some engineers from Tamil Nadu have been sent for the purpose. A few power generating sets have also been flown in to provide electricity to some important buildings. Several shopkeepers have started opening their shops in the city. The peacekeeping force has ferried food and medicine to several areas. The ship *Island Glory* has unloaded the relief materials. Seven Red Cross teams have also been flown in to help distribute relief materials.

The spokesman denied reports that a large number of IAS [Indian Administrative Service] officers have been dispatched to run the civil administration. He said less than six IAS officers were sent to coordinate the work between the peacekeeping force and the local administration.

The spokesman said the LTTE is trying to provoke the people to cause communal disharmony. The peacekeeping force has been actively patrolling the area to maintain peace. Meanwhile, the peacekeeping force has recovered some more arms and ammunition.

The spokesman said there has been reliable information to suggest that there is growing dissension in the LTTE cadres. A large number of LTTE personnel apprehended during the operation have admitted that the LTTE cadres are deserting, and given a chance many more would follow as they would like to lead a normal civil life. When asked to comment on the appeal for a cease-fire by a former Jaffna municipal commissioner, Mr (V. Sivagnanam), the spokesman said that Mr (Sivagnanam) has not informed the government that the LTTE is backing the appeal. The LTTE action in keeping arms is contrary to the agreement. If they are willing to give up arms and abide by the agreement India will certainly consider their offer.

The spokesman said that the ball is now in the court of the LTTE, which had retained arms in violation of the agreement.

Mopping-up Operations Noted

BK031258 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] In Jaffna, nine LTTE men were killed and three captured by the peacekeeping force [PKF] in separate incidents during the mopping-up operations yesterday. Three LTTE men were killed in Thelipillai area where they were laying mines on the road in Kondavil. In Urumpirai area, the PKF returned the LTTE fire killing six of them on the spot. Large quantities of arms and ammunition were recovered. The PKF also unearthed a factory used for making arms and ammunition in Jaffna university area.

Meanwhile, the PKF sent two heavy generators to Jaffna for the restoration of electricity for vital installations, including hospitals. The PKF personnel distributed 10 tons of food grains and 1 ton of medicines to various relief camps yesterday. Another 25 tons of food grains were dispatched today.

5 IPKF, 12 LTTE Dead

BK021510 Hong Kong AFP in English
1418 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Colombo, Nov 2 (AFP)—Suspected Tamil rebels blew up an Indian Army truck in northern Sri Lanka Monday killing five soldiers and wounding three, the Indian High Commission here said.

A High Commission spokesman said the soldiers were on a routine patrol when a landmine exploded under their vehicle in Mankulam in Mullaitivu District.

The latest attack brought the Indian death toll to 227 since Indian soldiers launched an offensive against the dominant Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in the northern city of Jaffna.

The spokesman said that 12 LTTE fighters had been killed in separate clashes in the Jaffna Peninsula during the past 24 hours raising the rebel death toll to over 770.

Some 20,000 Indian soldiers have been deployed in Sri Lanka in accordance with the July 29 Indo-Sri Lankan peace accord aimed at ending four years of separatist violence.

25 LTTE Killed in Raid

BK031301 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1220 GMT 3 Nov 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 03 (*Lanka Puwath*)—Twenty-five LTTE terrorists were killed this morning when the IPKF [Indian Peace Keeping Force] launched a special Heliborne Commando Operation (HCBO) [acronym as received] at Moolai Vasam Vaddukodai, 14 miles north of Jaffna town, informed sources told *Lanka Puwath*.

They said that the Indian commandos had been paradropped from helicopters.

After a fierce battle, 25 terrorists were reported killed.

The number of IPKF casualties were not known.

Two heavy machine guns and a large quantity of ammunition were captured from the terrorists and a long stretch of bunkers were destroyed.

Meanwhile, at Aiyanar Kovil Street northwest of Jaffna town following information given by the public the IPKF rushed in and cleared several road blocks put up by the terrorists near the Jaffna University after a firefight in which three LTTE terrorists were killed.

The informed sources also told *Lanka Puwath* there were a few small pockets from which there was intermittent sniper fire.

The IPKF retaliated with light-arms fire.

25 LTTE Arrested in Batticaloa

BK030705 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0618 GMT 3 Nov 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 03 (*Lanka Puwath*)—About twenty members of the LTTE political wing in Batticaloa who planned and caused a series of demonstrations and hartals including the closure of shops have been arrested by the Indian Peace Keeping Force [IPKF] and the police.

Official sources told *Lanka Puwath* that among those arrested were a number of teachers, an engineer and university lecturers.

They said that the arrests have been made in the past few days and since then there had been no demonstrations, no hartals and no closure of shops.

Official sources said that in an operation yesterday, the IPKF had just missed capturing the Batticaloa regional commander of the LTTE the notorious gunman Regan when they raided a terrorist den.

However, they captured one large landmine.

LTTE Attack on Police Station Repulsed

BK030820 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0811 GMT 3 Nov 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 03 (*Lanka Puwath*)—LTTE terrorists who made an abortive attack on the Sammanturai police station Batticaloa District last Sunday [1 November] night, made a futile attack on the Uppuveli police station 12 kilometers south of the eastern fort city of Trincomalee, police told *Lanka Puwath*.

They said the attack which took place in the early hours of this morning at 0345 hours (local time) had been effectively repulsed by Sri Lanka's security forces.

Earlier, on Monday LTTE terrorists attacked the Abeypura Temple at Kenthimadam but here too the Sri Lanka Army counter-attacked effectively.

No casualties were reported.

MP's Secretary Killed; Office Burned

BK030557 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0546 GMT 3 Nov 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 03 (*Lanka Puwath*)—The private secretary to the member of Parliament for Anamaduwa was killed last night by a gang of youths clad in short trousers and commando style shirts, police told *Lanka Puwath* this morning.

Police said that the gang of five youths had killed Don Herbert Balasuriya, private secretary to the M.P. for Anamaduwa by cutting his neck.

Anamaduwa is in the island's Northwestern Province about 125 miles from Colombo. Meanwhile, another police report states the main electorate office at Badulla of the member of Parliament for Badulla Vincent Dias was gutted by fire yesterday.